THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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April 21, 1847. 49

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PERSONS in want of any style of Dry Goods will find it very much for their interest to call at Allyn & Co's, Cheapside Jan 22.

WELCOME TO GEN. SHIELDS.

BY MISS HARRIET MARION WARD.

From the death strewn scene of battle,
Where the noisy cannon's rattle
Echoes o'er the tented fields;
From a life of toil and danger;
Give thee speed, victorious stranger,
Welcome, welcome, gallant Shields!

Southern hearts are warm to met thee,
Southern hands outstretched to greet thee
With a welcome kind and free—
Light and gentle hearts grow lighter,
Starry eyes beam all the brighter,
As they list to tales of thee.

Brilliant flowers of Fame's entwin'ng,
'Round thy brow are brightly shining,
Winning worshippers to thee
With them mingle earth's glad roses,
For their pleasant life discloses,
God's unwritten poetry.

Welcome, warrior! deeds of glory
Proud are heralded in story,
Deeds to grace a hero's life.
When thro' ranks al. rent asunder
Pour'd the cannon's deadly thunder,
God preserved thee through three strife.

When our flag, blood stained and drooping,
Swayed where thou wast faintly stooping
With what seemed thy falling breath.
Thou was't heard 'midst fearful crashing,
Urging through the cannon's flashing,
"On to victory or death."

From the death-strow'd field of battle,
Where the noisy cannon's rattle
Echoes o'er the tented fields;
From a life of toil and danger,
Give the speed, victorious stranger,
Welcome here, brave General Shields!

THE IRISH DAUGHTER.

A TRUE STORY.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

"And so you *won't* go with us, Jamie?"

"Hush, darling—you know I cannot leave my mother, lone widow that she is, even for love and you, Mary; but if you'll not forget me, in the fair country you're going to, when God wills, I'll follow you?"

"Oh, Jamie, Jamie, this parting is quite breaking my heart—but don't ask me to stay again—God bless you, and keep you thrue."

James Burke was the only child of a poor widow, living in the northern part of Ireland. Mary Conway was the youngest daughter af an intelligent and respectable family, neighbors of the Burkes. James and Mary had been lovers from childhood, and at the time when they are introduced to our reader, all who knew them were smiling approvingly upon their fitting betrothal.

James was just one's ideal of a warm-hearted, high-spirited, frank, and handsome Irishman. Mary was a fair, blue-eyed girl of eighteen, with much more of delicate fragility of figure than often belongs to her countrywomen.

Some four years previous to the period of the parting scene, with which we commenced this sketch, Mary's only brother, Willie Conway, went out to America to "seek his fortune," where he succeeded so well in business, that he became anxious to be joined by his family. This consisted only of his parents, Mary, and the orphan-boy of an elder sister, a fine little fellow of eight or nine years. The noble young man sent home nearly all his earnings to defray the expenses of the voyage, and promised his friends a snug and happy home, on their arrival in the stranger-land. From their age and many infirmities, his parents were long averse to going, but finally yielded to his earnest solicitations.

Poor Mary! the same sense of filial duty which bade her go with her parents, forbade her urging her lover to accompany her, for old Mrs. Burke could not risk the voyage, having been an invalid for many years; and so they parted, and the emigrants took ship for Quebec.

For the first week of the voyage all was fair above and calm below; but then came on squally and tempestuous weather, and the mad waves tossed about the stout ship like a toy, and the fierce winds drove her wildly on her way. Our poor emigrants had much to endure: Mary, ill herself, was yet unceasing in her attendance on her aged parents, who became so wasted and enfeebled by sea-sickness as at last to be hardly able to rise from their berths. One night, when they had been about four weeks at sea, after watching till her dear ones slept, she laid her aching head on its uneasy pillow, for a brief rest. The tempest which had raged throughout the day had somewhat abated, but a heavy fog lay on the deep, like a white robe on the stormy bosom of a maiden. The ship still rolled, and plunged, and groaned, like some huge monster in the death-agony, and for once, in her life of simple piety, sweet Mary knelt not in her orisons. But, to use the expression of her countrywomen, she "went on the knees of her heart," and from the berth where she lay, fervently arose the prayer of a subdued and trusting spirit. She fell asleep with a tear on her cheek, and heart with love and old Ireland.

She was awakened by a rush of feet on deck, and the cry of "Let go the anchors!" succeeded by the rattle of chains—a heavy plunge—another—a silence as of death, and then a joyful shout, "She holds!"—then a wild cry of "She *drifts!*" and then the ship seemed lifted out of the water, with a fearful crash, and a shock like that of an earthquake! *She had struck!* Then followed shoutings, and hurrying to and fro, the cries of terror, the clear, quick tones of command, and the sharp crack of breaking timbers.

The vessel had been driven upon a large rock, and was parting in the middle, the stern being highest out of the water. Word was given for all to seek that part of the ship, as the only hope of safety; but before this object could be accomplished, many poor creatures perished, from missing their way in the darkness, or from that sudden insanity which danger often engenders. But Mary Conway, with matchless coolness and courage, conducted her parents and nephew, bewildered age and terrified childhood, safely up to the crowded stern, and saw them, one by one, let down by ropes to the rock beneath. Morning was just breaking as she herself descended, and she lifted her blue eyes to heaven, with an involuntary ejaculation of thankfulness.—Alas! she had seen but the beginning of sorrow. It was intensely cold, and she found her feeble parents shivering and trembling in their thin garments. Morning advanced, but the weather grew no milder, and the sea winds yet blew bitter chill. "I am dying with cold," said the poor old father, as he sat shrinking and bending under the keen gusts, his long white locks satuated with spray.—Mary turned suddenly toward the rocking ship.

"Where are you going?" said the mother, faintly.

"*Back*, to get some covering for father and you."

"Young woman," said a seaman, standing by, "it may be death to do that—the ship may part any minute."

But she gave no heed to remonstrances, though they came fast and clamorous; she seized on the rope, which still hung from the ship, and by a superhuman effort, climbed to the deck, and went forward to the steerage. In a few moments she reappeared, threw over on to the rock a bundle of clothing, and again slid swiftly down the rope. She had brought her father's cloak, from the berth where he had left it, and a blanket, which she wrapped around her mother, saying:

"You see I have come safely back, for God was with me, mother dear."

Before a half hour had passed, a loud crash was heard, and a mountain wave swept away the whole of the forward part of the vessel.

As the day wore on, and the fog drifted, the ship-wrecked beheld despairingly, the hopelessness of their situation. They were cast upon a perfectly barren-rock, separated from the land by many rods of foaming surf, in which no boat could live an instant; at sea, no sail was in sight, and on the shore no signs of human life. They were on the coast of Newfoundland.

But the mother and daughter were absorbed in a fearful affliction, which was coming fast upon them.

On that desolate spot, the husband and father was dying. He bade them good-by, with a failing voice—he gazed on them with a thrilling tenderness of the last, last look—the breath ceased on his lips—his white face grew rigid, and his spirit dwelt where "there is no more sea," nor hunger, nor cold, nor death.

When the first wild burst of grief was o'er, Mary left the lifeless form with her mother and searched around until she found a wide fissure in the rock, somewhat sheltered by an over-hanginging ledge. She then gently took the body from her mother's convulsive embraces, and with the assistance of a kind sailor, bore it and laid it there. She kissed once again her father's lips, chilled more with the tempest than the recent touch of death; smoothed the thin hair upon his brow, and wrapped his cloak more closely around him, turned and left him forever. She herself was trembling with cold, but she thought not once of robbing her poor dead father of his winding-sheet.

Rest thou, old saint, with thy cross upon thy breast! Though thou liest not deep in the dear bosom of thy native land, but where billows dash around, and the wet sand drifts over thee—though thy loved ones may not come to weep above thee, though no living thing be near thee but the wild sea-bird, dipping her white wing in the surf—God's angel has marked the spot, and when earth's graves are opening, and the sea gives up its dead, thou shalt arise from thy cold, hard couch, on the wave-lashed rock.

Soon after Mary returned to her mother, a shout from their companions told them that the despaired of help was at hand. On looking to the shore, she beheld four or five men, pointing three huge Newfoundland dogs to the rock. As soon as the noble creatures caught sight of the sufferers, they sprang eagerly into the surf. How sturdily they breasted the waves—how gloriously they leaped forward to the rescue!

One after another, the shipwrecked were lashed to these gallant deliverers and carried safely to the shore. To the kind inquiries of an aged sailor, who, at each return of the noble dogs, had said, "Now daughter," Mary simply answered, "Not yet," and remained holding on her lap the almost inanimate form of her mother. At length the mother seemed to arouse herself, and opening her faded blue eyes, those eyes which Mary had so often looked for hope and encouragement, she said; "I will *thry* my darling—for my child's sake, the good God may give me strength to pass through the troubled waters."

Mary assisted to lash her to one of those mute deliverers, and with her arms clasped about and partly supporting her, she accompanied her far out into the surf, and committed her to the angry deep. And there stood Mary Conway—around her the wild sea—her black hair on the wind, her lips parted, and her clasped hands outstretched before her—yet all unheeding sea and wind, for her heart was with her eye, and her eye was with her mother. She saw those aged limbs float out on the wave, and that gray hair tossing like sea-weed in the surf. She saw the cruel wave pass over her—she saw for a moment her white, calm face, as she was borne up on the succeeding billow, turn full upon her—she saw her dimmed eyes open, and, oh, God! amid the sea and the storm, a daughter caught the last look of affectionate recognition from a dying mother! But Mary knew it not: still stood she, statue-like, watching with wild intensity the receding form of her last parent; the only change of attitude and expression was the swelling and falling of the chest, and the gleaming and fading of the eye, as her mother's form appeared and disappeared in the trembling waters. Nearer, still nearer the firm earth—the white surf covers her—a rush of stalwart men—they are bearing her up the beach! "She is safe!—she is safe!" and with eyes thrown heavenward, Mary falls, fainting. But the old sailor was by her side—she felt not the rushing of the waters as she too was borne to the shore, and when she next woke to consciousness, she was stretched beneath a sheltering cliff, and beside, oh, joy, her *mother*—oh, despair, her *dead* mother!

Not a wail, not a tear, not a sigh, betrayed the agony of that broken-hearted girl, as vainly and still hopelessly she strove to recall that departed spirit. They came around her, the kind-hearted strangers, yet she saw them not; and the mute saviors, yet she heeded not their caressings; but with her mother's head against her breast, she sat amid the sands buried in her deep, deep wo.

At length, when, with tears streaming down their weather-beaten cheeks, those friendly strangers would take her from her lifeless mother, Mary seemed to arouse.—They told her that she must go with them many miles, to find a shelter—that night and a fiercer tempest were coming on, and that she must leave her dead mother *unburied*.—She pressed her hands around her throbbing brow, and while her sad blue eyes rested for a moment in gratitude upon them, she gently waved them to depart, saying, camly, "I will follow." And they left her—a kind fisherman bearing her little nephew in his arms—and she was alone, alone with her dead.

Impressing one long kiss upon that icy brow, Mary Conway rose up quietly, and going yet further from the sea, dug, with her own hands, a grave for her mother in the sand. She then bore her thither, in her arms, as though it were a sleeping infant, the emaciated form, and laid it down to its last slumber—took the kerchief from her own breast, spread it over the beloved face, and then carefully replaced the sand. She knelt above that shallow grave, and with her crucifix presed to her lips, murmered a brief prayer for the soul of the departed—there, on the wild desert shore, with ocean's voice for a dirge, and the tempest for a requiem. Then in that utter dessolation of spirit which has no outward manifestation—that great agony, fearful in its tearful stillness—she turned, and meekly followed the foot-prints in the sand, which told where her shipwrecked companions had gone before her.

Oh, pale young mourner, sitting in thy darkened chamber, giving way to thy sorrow with passionate abandonment, listen.—The angels have called hence thy mother, and thou hast indeed known the grief of griefs; but if still unreconciled to Him who willed thy bereavement, bethink thee of one whose own hands laid to rest her best beloved ones, shroudless and coffinless—one who literally buried father and mother and *had no time for weeping*.

The unfortunates met sympathy and kindness in the fisherman's house, which they reached at last, and the next day Mary Conway and her nephew proceeded to the nearest town, where she sought and found employment for them both, intending to seek her brother, as soon as she had earned sufficient to defray her traveling expenses. All her money and papers had been lost at the time of the wreck, and most unfortunately, the shock of that disaster, and her succeeding afflictions, had driven from her mind all recollection of her brother's place of residence. But she remembered that it was somewhere in the state of New-York, and she finallly resolved to go at once to the *city* of New-York, where she hoped to hear of the place she wished to find. At last she reached that great metropolis, still accompanied by her young nephew, for her widowed sister when dying, had given him to her, and she was ever faithful to the holy trust. She soon procured a situation for herself and little charge, in a boarding house, where she remained about a month, still unable to recall the name of the village to which her brother had directed her. But one day, a stranger arrived, and on his trunk being brought into the hall, upon the card affixed to it, she recognized with a cry of delight, that lost, that blessed word!

The next morning saw her and her little Allick on the deck of one the Hudson steamers, waving adieu to the few friends who had followed them to the wharf. At Albany, Mary took passage on a canal-boat, and traveled many hundred miles westward; and always and every where, though attractive in appearance and so unskilled in the ways of the world, and utterly defenceless, she met but kindness and friendliness! There was about her the sacredness of sorrow—the impress of suffering on her brow, and the tearfulness of her down-cast eye, were eloquent though mute-appeals to the generous American heart.

She reached S——, at last, and was clasped, half-fainting, in her brother's arms. Oh, who could measure his joy! He had heard of the wreck of the vessel, and supposed that *all* he held dear on earth had gone down with her.

Mary found a neat and comfortable home awaiting her, and soon life seemed not so cold around her—a few sunbeams fell upon her path, and the crushed flower, happiness, took root in her heart again.

She wrote to, and heard from her lover in Ireland; his mother was still living, but very feeble, requiring his constant care.

'Twas on her second summer in America, that sorrow came once again to poor Mary Conway: came at the season when mourning and sadness seem most unnatural—in gorgeous June, the festal month of all the year, came before the first flush of rose-time was past! Her pride, her dependance, her noble, devoted brother, came home, one noon, from his work, with a heavy eye, and the fevered blood rushing through his veins live lava, flung himself upon his bed, and never rose again.

One evening as Mary sat by his side, watching him earnestly, for she knew that "the hour was at hand," he said, faintly, "Pray my sister:" and the stricken girl knelt and lifting up her voice clearly and calmly, in a prayer all faith and fervency and submission, commended the passing spirit to its Creator. When she rose up, she looked upon the face of the dead.

On the day of the burial, little Allick was taken ill, with a milder form of the same disease, and there was none of kindred, save his broken-hearted sister, to follow Willie Conway to the grave. She saw him laid to his rest, with an intense yearning to lay down deside him, and share his cold pillow; and she turned toward her desolate home, with a depth of anguish in her soul, which only God could sound.

But the strength which had been hers at the death-bed scene, and at that awful moment when the first earth fell upon the coffin, now that all was over, forsook her utterly. She grew faint, reeled painfully, and would have fallen, but that one, who, at that moment entered the grave-yard, sprang forward and supported her. "Mary, dear Mary!" said a familiar voice, "oh, don't you know me? and is it so we meet at last!"

She looked up—it was her Jamie, her Jamie from over the sea. * * *

My dear reader, I have not been playing upon your sympathies by fables I have not been beguiling you with a fiction. I myself have heard the simple story which I have related, from the lips of Mary *Burke*. And would to heaven a life so exalted by the grandeur of woman's love-prompted heroism, and made so serenely beautiful by filial piety and Christian resignation, might have some better chronicler, some more enduring memorial!—*Odd Fellow's Offering for* 1848.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.—We have often been impressed by the deep significance of the phrase which Dickens's has given as a title to one of his Christmas stories, "The Battle of Life." It is full of solemn meanings. All our hours, from the cradle to the grave, are but a series of antagonisms. Hunger, fatigue, sickness, temptation, sin, remorse and sorrow—these are the strong powers with which we must wage continual war. Foes beset us from without and from within, and make life one long and earnest battle. But there are victories to be won on the field, more glourious than those which crimsoned Marathon and Waterloo. Evil habits may be subdued—fiery passions brought under the control of principle—temptations resisted—self-denial cheerfully sustained, and life itself consecrated to high and holy purposes. To triumph over the infirmities of a perverted nature, and render life, once deformed by passion and stained by sin, beautiful with love, made manifest in deeds of benificence, is worthier our ambition than all the blood-wrought heroisms that ever linked a name to world's remembrance. Every day witnesseth triumphs such as these—yet Fame proclaims them not. What matters it! In the serene depths of these all-conquering spirits, God's peace abides, and harmonies are heard, such as the angels make when they welcome the victorious soul from the conflicts of this, to the raptures of the heavenly world.

BEAUTIFUL USE OF CHLOROFORM.—A correspondent says he met a hen-pecked friend late the other night, and on asking him how he expected to escape a *curtain lecture* when he got home, the little fellow's eyes sparkled luminously as he held up to view a little speck of *sponge* and a small *phial!* "Oh, ho! *Chloroform*, eh?" "Yes sir-*ee!*" replied the chuckling husband, "I become insensible in five minutes after lying down.—*Albany Express*.

AT A LOSS FOR SOCIETY.—"Would you believe it, *aunt*," exclaimed a pale-faced young lady of the "upper ten," "would you believe it! Uncle Solomon, here, tells me that the ladies out West actually speak to the tradesmen and retail store-keepers! They must be sadly in want of society, musn't they?"

"Humph; yes," interrupted Uncle Solomon. "They are as badly off for society, my dear, as your father was when he pulled radishes and asparagus for a living, and your mother sold them in the old fly market—ha, ha—society, humph!"

Miss Polly Dolly Adeline fainted, and her aunt was visible in the next room.

"IT'S BOUND TO COME OFF."—The editor of the Pittsburgh Sunday Mercury was dropped down upon a few days since by Dan Marble, who of course reeled off a few of those old yarns he is always picking up in the course of his travels. This is one of them:

"Somewhere in the west, a sable knight of the lather and brush was performing the operation of shaving a hoosier with a very dull razor.

"Stop," said the hoosier, "that wont do."

"What's de matter, hoss?"

"That razor pulls."

"Well, no matta for dat, sah. If de handle ob de razor don't break, de beard's bound to come off."

CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.—A New York paper relates an anecdote of a young man who came to establish himself in the city of Gotham, and as he did not know exactly what "line" would be the most desirable, spent a good deal of time and much shrewd sagacity, in looking about and guessing into the several ways of getting rich. He had considered, pretty keen, he said, all kinds of trades that were carried on here, and he had pretty much made up his mind to set up the *Post office business*. Them that carried it on took a heap of money every day, and there was only *one* in the place.

ESTABLISHING A SCIENCE.

BY J. M. FIELD.

The persecution of the Mesmerists will one day make a curious volume, for they will be written, of course. The disciples of Galileo, Harvey, Jenner, &c., have been exalted in their struggles and suffering, and those of Mesmer even more brightly will shine in martyrology. Seriously, the trials to which traveling Mesmerists are put to, are, at times, humiliating and painful enough, albeit they afford infinite sport to the unbelievers. These traveling "Professors," or many of them, are charlatans thus, far, that they pretend to treat *scientifically*, phenomena, the real nature of which they are entirely ignorant of; and the study of which they are, neither by education, habit, or *aim*, at all fitted for. They are charlatans, in that their superfical knowledge of mere *effects* is simply made available in the shape of *exhibition*; and the success of the *show* being their first object, they may be suspected, perhaps, in some cases of a little *management*. At the same time, the vulgar idea of general collusion, which prevails among those who *will* not, themselves, experiment would be rediculous if it were not pitiable.

De Bonneville had been electrifying Detroit by his more than *galvanic* effects upon the muscles of scores of his *impressibles*, when an enormous sized Wolverine "trying the thing" himself, found that he was quite equal to the professor, in setting folks to sleep and "makin on' em' cut up" afterwards, and accordingly, in the *furor* of his discovery, off he went into the country to lecture and diffuse the new light which had been dispensed to him. His success was termendous; town and village said there "was something in it," until his reputation, as in other cases, begat him enemies. The Wolverine Mesmerizer, after astonishing a "Hall" full, one evening, at some very "promising town" or other, and which bade fair, shortly, to be quite "a place," returned to the tavern, to be arrested in the bar-room by a score of "first citizens," who had then and there congregated "jest to test the humbug," any how!

"Good evening, Perfesser," said one.—"Won't you take a little of the *fluid!*" said another: and this being an evident hit in the way of a *joke*, the "anti-humbugs" proceeded to more serious business.

"Perfesser," said the principal speaker, a giant of a fellow,—before whose proportions even the huge Magnetiser looked small.—"Perfesser," said he, biting off the end of a "plug," and turning it over in his jaws very leisurly, "a-few on us, here, hev jest concluded to hev you try an experiment, appintin' ourselves a reg'lar constituted committee to report!"

The professor begged to appoint a more proper place and hour, &c., or, according to the apprehensions of "the crowd," evinced expected desire to make "a clean back out."

"Perfesser," resumed the "big dog," "ef we ondustand right, you call your Mesmer *ism* a 're-*mee*-jil agent,' which means, I s'pose, that it cures things!"

The disciple of science referred to divers cases about town in which he had been successful, to say nothing of the pulling of teeth' operation which he had just concluded his lecture with.

"Yes," said the challenger, "you're death on teeth, we know, but ken Mesmerism come the re-*mee*-jil over rheumatiz?"

"Inflammatory or chronic?" demand the Professor.

"Wa'll, stranger, we ain't much given to doctor's bottle names, but we recon it's about be wust kind."

The Mesmerist was about to define the difference between inflammatory attacks and *local* affections, when he was interrupted by the inquisitor, who *rather allowed* that as far as the *location* of the disorder went, it had a preemption right to the hull critter; and that, furthermore, it was just expected of him that he should forthwith visit the case, and bid him take up his bed and walk, or he himself would be escorted out of town, astride of a rail, with the accompanying ceremonies. This was a dilemma, either horn of which promised a toss to his reputation, but the crowd were solemnty in earnest; already triumphant in his *detection*, they began to look wollish at him and wise at each other, so that the Wolverine had nothing left for it but to demand, boldly, to "see the patient!" We had better give the rest of the story as it was related to a humorous friend of ours, by the disciple of Mesmer, himself.

"Up stairs I went with 'em, mad as thunder, I tell you, first at being thought a humbug, and next, that my individooal share of the American eagle should be *compelled* into a measure, by thunder! I'd a-gin 'em a fight, if it hadn't ben for the *science*, which would a suffered any how, so I jest said to myself, let 'em bring on their rheumatiz! I felt as if I could a mesmerized a horse, and I *determined* whatever the case might be, I'd make it squeal, by thunder! "Here he is,' said they, and in we all bundled into a room, gathering round a bed, with me shut in among 'em, and the cussed big onenlightened heathen that did the talking, drawing out an almighty bowie-knife at the same time. 'That's your man!' said he. Well, there lay a miserable-looking critter, with his eyes sot, and his mouth open, —and his jaws got wider and wider, as he saw the crowd and the bowie knife, I tell you! 'That's the idea!' said old big Ingin.

"'Rise up in that bed!' said I, and I tell you what, I must a looked at him dreadful, for up he jumped on eend, as if he'd jest got a streak of galvanic.

"'Git out on this floor,' said I, with a wuss look, and I wish I may be shot if out he didn't come, lookin wild I tell ye!

"'*Now cut stick d—n you!*' screamed I, and Jehu Gineral Jackson!—if he didn't make a straight shirt-tail for the door, may I never make another pass. After him I went, and after me they cum, an prehaps there wasn't the orfullest stampede down three pairs of stars that ever occurred in Michigan! Down cut old rheumatis; through the bar-room;—out I cut after him—over went the stove in the rush after both on us. I chased him round two square—in the snow at that—then headed him off, and chased him back to the hotel agin, where he landed in a *fine sweat*, begged for his life, and said—*he'd give up the property*. Well I wish I may be shot if he wasn't a feller that they were offering a reward for in Buffalo! I made him dress himself—cured of his rheumatiz—run it right out of him, delivered him up, pocketed the reward, and *established the science*, by thunder!"

HOW TO LEAD MANKIND.

If masters fully understood the influence which even the slightest personal attention produces on the minds of their workmen, they would be more lavish than they are of a simple act of justice which can cost them so little, and would profit them so much. It is the severest trial an acute mind can undergo, to be compelled to hear the upbraidings and revilings of his fellow-men, without the privilege to answer—to hear the scorn'r, yet dare not to reply—to submit to the arrogance and presumption of perhaps, a meaner intellect and be denied the opportunity to wither him into his nothingness—to see before him, while his blood is boiling with a volcanic swell, the assistant superior in his haughtiest mood, and to hear from his supercilious lip the unfair or false deductions of ignorance as to his conduct, and yet to have no power of speech, but only stand like a guilty creeping thing, because his children's bread depends upon his silence. This is, indeed, the cruelest trial the progressing intellect can suffer; and how often it is inflicted because it hurts and offends the most! Yet, wretched as the sufferer is, low as he falls in his own estimation, mean as he becomes in the estimation of his fellows, there is a lower and meaner being than he—the man who without cause inflicts injury on him. Treat a man like a friend, and you will make him one; treat him like a rogue, and his honesty must be much greater than your wisdom, if he do not seem to justify your suspicions. In no way are men so easily led—often, it is true, so blindly led—as through the affections. Every man comes into the world surrounded by objects of affection. The filial and parental tie is one which binds rich and poor alike; and is often the stronger in the poor, because it is almost the only domestic blessing which they can truly call their own. Hence it is, that men who are quite inaccessible to reason are easily led by the affections; and no wise man will neglect to use, especially when it is for the mutual benefit of all, this powerful and universally prevailing instrument. The next stage to the tie of parent and child, in the progress of society, is that of master and servant; and it is for the interest of both to carry into their relations with each other as much as possible of the kindly feeling which has been nursed in the bosom, in childhood, by the domestic fireside.

PRETTY KEEN.—The Albany Patriot says: "One of our Methodist clergymen last Sunday remarked, that if all the world believed the second coming was to take place on the 23d of March, 1848, at 3 o'clock P. M., two thirds of them would delay all preparations for it till *half past two*."

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.—A particular "green 'un" entered the Nassau cars for Lowell, to the infinite delight of several Boston bucks. They soon gathered around their victim and opened their batteries of wit and sarcasm with a raking fire. The countryman bore it like a philosopher, until they were approaching Lowell, when he turned to the one who had been most forward in "poking fun," and who, by the way, wore a "*goatee*" beneath his chin, and very seriously exclaimed: "Why I know you, and I knew your parents before you; I can remember when you were born as well as though it were yesterday; your mother had twins; one was a boy and the other was a goat—the boy died, *but the goat lived!*"

MECHANICS' WIVES.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes: "There we behold woman in her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels; not a puppet to be flattered by profane adoration—reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex she could exalt; the source and mirror of vanity; we see her a wife, partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her domestic diligence, spreading around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world, without being vain of them, placing all her joys and happiness in the man she loves. As a mother we find her the affectionate and ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them to thought and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings: preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world."

ANECDOTE.—The Providence Journal tells an anecdote of a good old Connecticut deacon, who was hitching a very feeble pair of oxen to a very large and heavy load of wood. A neighbor asked him how he expected to get so large a load to market with so poor a team. The good deacon replied that he expected aid from Divine Providence. His neighbor asked him if it would not be as well to dispense with the oxen entirely, and *let Divine Providence draw the whole load.*

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 4, 1848.

☞ Thos. H. Ellison is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

Congressional.

Owing to the illness and death of Mr. Adams, nothing was done last—week in Congress of interest, we have not, therefore, deemed it necessary to attempt our usual synopsis.

☞ Samuel A. Bridges, Esq., democrat, has been elected to Congress in the Bucks and Lehigh district, in place of Mr. Hornbeck, whig, deceased. His majority is about 150. The tariff panic of 1846 has passed away.

Death Ex-President J. Q. Adams--'A Great Light has gone Out.'

The illness of this venerable statesman, alluded to in our last, terminated fatally on the 23d. An event so sudden, though in a measure, not unexepected, has thrown the nation into the deepest gloom. It is not for our pen to write his eulogium—abler and older hands have attempted it, in the Senate and House, and failed! His great services to his country, at home and abroad, his long career of usefulness, and his many bright and shining virtues as a public man and a private citizen, are indelibly engraved on the hearts and memories of his countrymen; and his name, associated as it is with the past and the present, will be held in grateful remembrance while the Union lasts. He was emphatically the last link between the heroic men of the revolution and the present generation. Born in 1767, he was taught patriotism and love of country in the eventful struggle that wrested from England a colony and gave to the world a nation. Though he may have been at times a partizan, his course for the past few years shows that he had lived down all such feelings, and was only actuated by motives of the purest philanthropy and most exalted love of country. Peace to his ashes!

The following condensed sketch of his life we find in the New York True Sun. It will be read with interest by all. It brings his biography up to the time of his elevation to the Presidency by the House of Representatives in 1824; since which event his history is to well known to need recapitulation:—

Mr. Adams was born at Braintree, in Massachusetts, on Saturday, July 11, 1767. In the eleventh year of his age he accompanied his father to France, who was sent by Congress, as joint commissioner, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, to the Court of Versailles, and returned in August, 1779.

In November of the same year his father was again despatched to Europe, for the discharge of the diplomatic services. He took his son out with him, and arrived in January, 1780. The son was immediately put to school. In July of that year Mr. Adams removed to Holland. There his son was first placed in the public city school at Amsterdam, and afterwards the University at Leyden. In July, 1781, Mr. Francis Dane, who had accompanied John Adams as secretary of the embassy with which he was charged, received the commission of Minster Plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia, and took John Quincy Adams, then fourteen years old, with him as his private secretary. Here the younger Adams remained until October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dane at St. Petersburgh and returned to Holland, and continued several months, in Holland, until his father took him to Paris, where he was at the signing of the treaty of peace, which took place in September of that year, and from that time to May, 1785, he was for the most part with his father in England, Holland and France.

Returning to his native country, he entered Harvard University, at an advanced standing, and graduated with honor as bacelor of arts in 1787. He then entered the office of Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, afterwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts; and after the usual term of three years passed in the study of the law, he entered the profession and established himself at Boston.

In May, 1794, he was appointed by Washington, without any intimation of such a design, either to him or to his father, Minister resident to the United Netherlands.

From 1794 to 1801 he was in Europe, employed in diplomatic business, and as a public minister, in Holland, England and Prussia.—Just as President Washington was retiring from office, he appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he received a new commission changing his destination to Berlin.—He resided in Berlin from November, 1797, to April, 1801; and while there concluded a treaty of commerce with Prussia, thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He was then recalled, just before the close of his father's administration, and arrived in Philadelphia in September, 1801.

In 1802 he was elected from the Boston district, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and was soon after appointed by the Legislature of that State, a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1803.

In March, 1809, President Madison nominated him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia.

Some time previous to this, however, in 1806, he had been appointed professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams signalized himself while in Russia by the discharge of the trust committed to him. It was through his instrumentality that the Russian court was induced to take active measure to promote a pacification between England and the United States during the last war.

When the proper time came, he was named at the head of the five commissioners who were appointed by President Madison to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. This celebrated diplomatic transaction took place at Ghent in December, 1814. Mr. Adams then proceeded, in conjunction with Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin, who had been associated with him in concluding the treaty of peace, to negotiate a convention of commerce with Great Britain, and he was forthwith appointed by President Madison Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James. After having occupied that post until the close of President Madison's administration, he was at length called home, in 1817, to the head of the Department of State, at the formation of the cabinet of President Monroe.

Mr. Adams' career as a foreign minister terminated at this point. It has never been parallelled in the length of time it covered, or the number of courts at which he represented his country.

While Secretary of State—an office which he held during the eight years of President Monroe's administration—he discharged his duties in such a manner as to increase the confidence of his countrymen in his ability. Under his influence the claims on Spain were adjusted, Florida ceded to the Union, and the republics of South America recognized.

☞ The celebrated singers, the Baker Family, are holding forth to crowded houses in Albany. The Express says, that they intend going west. We hope that they may revisit this place—we should like to hear them once more.

For the Erie Observer.

REPORT of Col. J. J Abert, Chief the Bureau of Topographical Engineers in reference to the Commerce of the Lakes and Western Rivers, submitted to Congress January 6, 1848.

This report, transmitted to Congress agreeably to a call therefrom, is now before me. A more full and complete exposition of the subject of which it treats, has probably never before been laid before the American people.—The subject matter of this exposition takes a wide range, as will be seen by the following specifications of the several heads: "1. The Commerce of the Lakes, and its probable increase. 2. The same of the western rivers. 3. The population depending upon the lakes as a means of communicating with a market. 4. The amount of tonnage employed upon the lake trade; *distinguishing, as far as practicable, between steamboats, propellers, sailing craft*; and number of hands employed in the trade. 5. Facilities of communication, by railroad and canals, with the Mississippi and the Atlantic. 6. Adaptation of the commercial means of the lakes to purposes of defence, and of military operations generally. 7. Extent of lake coast; and of the same in the different States and Territories; harbors in this extent; their condition and usefulness, and a comparison of their present conditon with that before improvements were made.—8. Means of communication in the British provinces, by roads and canals, with their ports and harbors on the lakes, and the condition of the latter. 9. Adaptation of the British commercial means of the lakes to the purposes of military operations generally."

The enumeration of these several points of enquiry will at once give the scope and object of the report. To become convinced of the scientific manner in which the results arrived at are reached and of the absence of all that may be called merely speculative, or not inferable from the facts collected, the report must be read as a whole. To enter into an analysis of it to show this, would be, within the confined limits to which I am restricted in a newspaper article, out of place; and therefore to all those who take pleasure in seeing such matters treated with precision, I would recommend the perusal of the report itself.

At the outset of the report, there are some just considerations and reflections, which, on account of their value and the great importance to which they point, of the establishment of a more thorough system than at present exists of arriving at the elements of a just and precise knowledge of our internal trade and commerce, I cannot withhold from the reader. They are as follows:

"The absence of any established system of statistics in reference to our internal commerce, will, until so serious a defect in our national policy be adequately remedied, render it extremely difficult, to answer questions of this kind with the precision due to their intrinsic importance, and to their eminent influence upon the prosperity of the nation.—The internal commerce of all nations vastly exceeds their external, and is a more infallible measure of their strength. It is only from a knowledge of this commerce which is a knowledge of the products of all kinds of a country, and of the interchange of these products, that the capacity of a country can be properly estimated: its ability to sustain itself in seasons of adversity, and to turn a helping hand to others. And it is also from a knowledge of these products, that a sound judgement can be formed of those national interests which may require some adventitious aid, and of those which may ably sustain themselves. Or, in our intercourse with other nations, that the statesman can decide upon the position which his country can take from a correct knowledge of her own resources, and of her own consequent independence. A nation may be obliged to endure a wrong, or be able to resent it, according to the condition of her internal resources, for on the strength of these her ability to resist chiefly depends. The productive industry of a nation may be considered as measured by its internal and external trade and commerce, and the external trade and commerce may be considered as the measure of national profit; as the external commerce of a nation consists of those national products which are not wanted at home, or which can be conveniently spared. Each react upon the other, giving life and strength to both; a correct knowledge of each is therefore of the greatest importance in obtaining a correct knowledge of the whole. Our revenue system gives us an exact knowledge of that portion of our productive industry which forms our foreign commerce; but the system has not been extended so as to obtain a knowledge of our internal trade and commerce. This immense amount of natural resources, and this vast measure of national strength, has, as yet, been left, that is, a correct knowledge of it, to individual efforts, and accidental investigation; or, in other words, it is yet in want of some established system by which its details can be collected with the same reliable accuracy as those of our foreign commerce. Considering how essential this knowledge is to the forming of sound opinions of the fiscal or military power of a people, we think it will be readily admitted, that a system by which this knowledge shall be obtained, cannot be too carefully established or too highly cherished."

These reflections, it strikes the writer, are not more philosophical, than they are concise and cogent; and they cannot but have a tendency to the accomplishment of the desideratum so ably presented. The report then goes on to discuss the several points of enquiry, as already given above.

According to the best data available, the Bureau, in a report of November, 1843, represented the floating value of the lake commerce, for the year 1841, to be—

Of imports,	$33,483,441 00
Of exports,	31,342,541 00
Making a total of	$65,825,982 00

as the floating value of the lake commerce for that year.

From a consolidated return, in the present report, of the exports and imports of the lake harbors, for 1846, including those of lakes, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, and the port of Chicago upon lake Michigan—those of the 12 other harbors of this lake are not given on account of there having been no returns, or but imperfect ones rendered—the grand aggregate value of these exports and imports is represented to be $123,829,821 00.

But, as the report justly remarks, there can be no doubt that the total amount of exports and imports of the lakes, as just given, is a duplicate commerce; the exports of one place being the imports of another; and therefore the assumption of but half the amount as being the net moneyed value of the lake commerce, is but reasonable and proper. The net value then of this commerce for the year 1846, was $61,914,910; and as, according to the same rule, the net value of the commerce for 1841, must be placed at $32,912,991; it shows an increase in five years, of nearly 100 per cent., or, more precisely, an average annual increase of 17 62-100 per cent.

The registered, enroled, and licensed tonnage of the lakes, according to the official reports of the Treasury Department, amounted, in 1846, to 106,836 tons. From the same authority, this tonnage amounted, in 1841, to 56,252 tons. The increase in five years was then nearly 100 per cent., or annually at an average rate of 17 98-100 per cent.

The number of clearances and entrances was, in 1846, 15,855, and of goods imported and exported, 3,861,088 tons. The amount of goods imported and exported in 1841 was 2,-302 tons. The increase then in five years was nearly 100 per cent., or annually at the average rate of 17 27-100 per cent.

Col. Abert very pertinently remarks:—"The striking coincidence in the average rates of increase from 1841, to and including 1846, of these several aspects under which the lake commerce has been considered, namely—its moneyed value, its licensed tonnage and its tons of merchandize exported and imported; will, I hope, be received as some evidence of careful investigation, and will gain confidence for the facts reported."

The number of passengers in all directions upon the lakes for the year 1846 was not less, according to Mr. Barton—who has published some statistics relative to lake commerce—than 250,000. Assuming then, as Col. Abert does, that the average charges upon each passenger, amount to $5, the value of this item of lake commerce, could not, for that year, have been less than $1,250,000.

The number of mariners employed in 1846 was, by the Treasury Department returns, 6,972.

In regard to the probable increase of the commerce of the lakes, the reports speaks as follows: "It is difficult to approach this part of the inquiry without fear of appearing to exaggerate. Those who knew these lakes thirty years ago, and know them now, will admit that existing facts have baffled human anticipations, and that the wildest speculations of the imagination have been more than realized in the vast increase of their commerce. Then, if we examine into the elements of this increase, we can perceive no reason to doubt a less energetic action of these elements, for many years to come, than has been realized in the past. The regions whose intercourse is facilitated by the commerce; the productiveness of the soil of the adjacent States, extent of that soil, and extent of lands yet unoccupied; the population depending upon the lakes as a means of communicating with a market already great, and daily increasing; the agreeableness of the climate and general salubrity; the character of the population and of the foreign emigrant, to whom the lake region is so great a favorite; the cheapness of the canal—all these eliments of increase now exert as great energy as heretefore, and must continue to exert on equal energy, for many years to come. If it be supposed that merely for the ensuing ten years, the increase will be equal to that of the last five, it will justify the following results. We have found that increase, under all the aspects in which the trade has been viewed, to exceed the annual average of 17 per cent. We will take 17 per cent., and apply it to the net amount of the commerce of 1846:

That com. has been shown to be	$61,914,910
To which add the pas'rs trade of	1,250,000
And, we have a total of	$63,164,910
This amount for ten years, at 17 per cent. will be in 1857	$170,515,257*

The Colonel then goes on to remark, that he "has no reason to doubt the correctness of this estimate, and feels under no apprehension of being represented for exaggerating, after ten years shall have passed away."

But I fear that I have already extented this article too far, and therefore what I may have to say in regard to the rest of the report, must be reserved for some future communication.

X. Y. Z.

* The net value is alone involved in this amount: that is half of the floating, or aggregate value of the exports and imports.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.

A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the house of Col. B. F. Norris, in Greene township, in this county, on the 22d ult., by premature discharge of a cannon. A young man named Edward Chipman, formerly of North Java, Wyoming county, N. Y., where his mother still resides, was in the act of placing the cartridge in the gun, and to do so had inserted his arm to the shoulder, when it exploded, shattering his arm in a horrible manner, and causing his death in a few hours. He was about eighteen years of age, and was a young man of good character and promise.

☞ The Livingston & Wells line of Telegraph have their wires up as far as Fredonia, and are coming this way with all possible dispatch. We shall soon have two telegraphic lines of communication.

Taylor Meeting in New York.

There was a very large Taylor demonstration in New York on the night of the 22d, at which Hugh Maxwell presided. It was held at Niblo's Garden. Among the Vice Presidents we notice the name of James Harper, late *native American* mayor of New York; while others of that defunct party appear to have taken part in the proceedings.—Mr. Henry J. Raymond of the Courier & Enquirer, presented the address and resolutions, and speeches were made by Ogden Hoffman, Mr. Gentry, of the House of representatives, Col. Baker, of Illinois, Col. Morrison of the same State, and last, though not least, Gen. Peter Sken Smith, of the "church burner's" *Native American* organ, Philadelphia.

☞ Will the editor of the Fredonia Express give us the name of "the *gentleman*" who informed him that there had been over 150 cases of small-pox in this city? This community would very much like to know the name of a "*gentleman*" that will lie in that manner.

☞ Another Conton Factory is to be established at Lancaster city. Gen. James, of Massachusetts, is at the head of the enterprise. It will be for the manufacture of drillings and Canton flannels. What "ruin."

Peace with Mexico.

The rumors of the receipt, at Washington, of propositions of peace from Mexico, given in our last, proved correct. A treaty has been received by the President, and submitted to the Senate. What its terms are, is not certainly known, but rumor, that prolific mother, sets down the Rio Grande as the boundary to the southern line of New Mexico, thence west to the waters of the river Gila down that to the Colorado, thence to the Gulf of California, and west to the Pacific, giving us New Mexico and Upper California entire, in consideration of which we are to pay Mexico fifteen millions of dollars, and assume the claims of our citizens against that country.—Whether these terms are correct, and will be acceptable to the Senate, yet remains to be seen. For our part, we doubt it; and much *as we desire peace*, we agree with the New York True Sun, that it is not the part of wisdom or patriotism to act hastily upon the first propositions that are made. We have no doubt but that these propositions can be made the basis of a treaty far more advantageous and honorable to our country than that which would be secured by their acceptance in their reported shape. The firmness, as well as the moderation, of the Senate will secure this; and we trust that too great a readiness to accede to *any terms* which an *arrogant* and *treacherous enemy* has seen fit to offer, after compelling us to *conquer*, at a vast expense of blood and treasure, the territory which it is now cooly proposed to *sell* us at a good round price, may not be manifested by the treaty-making power of our government. If the American people, by the events of this war, have not placed themselves in a position to demand what is right in any treaty that may now be made, then, in sober verity, the blood of our fellow-citizens has drenched the soil of Mexico in vain, and our glorious victories have been but showy and profitless pageants. A peace, to be permanent, must be right. There are few, we believe, who consider that the terms generally reported to be offered in the proposed treaty, are such as Mexico has any right to expect of our government. This opinion is said to be very general at Washington, and with the members of the Senate; and yet great confidence is expressed that the terms will be acceded to as they stand. We are disposed to confide too far, however, in the wisdom of the Senate and its regard for the honor of the country, to believe that any treaty will be concluded on, which would be in any respect derogatory to our character as a nation, and which would not secure, beyond a contingency, that full indemnity which we have a right to demand.

Postage on Newspapers.

A friend at Harrisburg writes us that the publishers in our Atlantic cities are organizing an effort to induce Congress to so amend the post office laws, as to discriminate in favor of their mammoth sheets of trash, and against the country or local press. We have seen indications of this movement in a number of quarters, and have no doubt it is as our correspondent states. Whether they will be able to succeed or not is problematical—they will not, we are confident, if the country press awake to the importance of the subject, and take immediate and prompt action in the premises.

A more unjust system of newspaper postage than the present, could scarcely have been conceived. The late law, giving the newspapers the right to be conveyed free for the distance of thirty miles, was somewhat better, but fell far short of what the interest of the people and the country publishers demanded. We do not wish to be protected by laws—justice, even and exact justice, is all we ask. Give us this and we will be satisfied. But what equity is there in subjecting our paper to a postage of one cent for being carried in the mail five miles, and charging only that amount on the mammoth weeklies from Philadelphia to this place, a distance of four hundred miles! The least particle of common sense will teach the reader that there is none. Again, what justice is there in charging one cent for carrying the country papers one mile over thirty, and exacting only that amount for carrying the city mammoths three hundred and seventy miles over thirty? None at all! Let all newspapers pass free within the county or Congressional district (as the wisdom of Congress may determine) in which they are printed, and beyond that let them be charged according to distance and size or weight. This would be just to all concerned—we of the country press, as well as they of the city, who estimate their profits by the thousands.

Brethren of the country press, do you wish to bring about an order of things like the one indicated above? If you do, you have but to speak and it is accomplished! The city press boasts of its influence, but we of the country require no bragadocia to sustain us—the cards are in our own hands—we have but to follow suit and trump, and the game is ours! You hear the motion, then, gentlemen; all you that are in favor of it, will *say aye!*—those of a contrary opinion will hold your tongues now, and soon you will have no tongues to hold!

☞ We see that Wm. S. Lane, Esq., of this city, is honored with the nomination of Presidential elector for this district, by the Taylor Convention, which met at Harrisburg, on the 22d. Mr. Lane, if we understand his position, is an out and out Scott or Clay whig. How, then, he will like the company of such democrats as the Hon. Charles Shaler and John P. Bucher, Esq., remains to be seen.

Graham's Magazine.

The March number of this handsome periodical has made its appearance, adorned with two finely executed engravings, entitled "Expectation," and "Contemplation." They are companion pictures and appear very natural. The fashion plate is by the latest arrival—the style is pretty, and if we mistake not, will be speedily followed by the ladies.—The original writings are in good taste and filled with interest.

☞ The friends of Lieut. Anderson, of the 3d dragoons, will be pleased to learn of his promotion to the Quartermaster's department, with the rank of Captain.

☞ A correspondent of the Tribune states that Richard P. Robinson, of Ellen Jewitt notoriety, recently died in West Florida.—He has kept a small drug store, and was very recluse in his habits, studiously avoiding all mention of his home and friends.

From Mexico.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

Camp near Mier, Mexico,
January 23, 1848.

Messrs. Editors.—Enclosed I send you a rose; it is faded now, and by the time it reaches lat. 42 will be crystulized by frost, but I picked it, fresh and blooming, on new-years day from Arista's garden at Monterey.

But perhaps you and your subscribers, as you set cozily by your blazing hearths, might be amused by a perusal of a sketch of my trip to that place—so "I'll do my boyish best."

It was Christmas morning when some hundred and twenty horsemen, regulars and volunteers, an escort to a train of wagons, pack-mules &c., were wending their way over the hills, on the road that leads from Mier to Monterey, your modest correspondent in the crowd. For the first three days march the face of the country is extremely uninteresting, being slightly undulating, covered with a scrubby parched chapparel, with scarce the sign of a habitation.

From the first, however, the blue and indistinct line of the mountains of Ceralvo and Monterey, give promise to the traveler of greater variety of scenery, and under this anticipation we trudged along as merrily as the nature of the case would admit. As the advance guard moved along, the affrighted ravens rose in flocks from the carcass of some horse or mule; the road being traveled so much by trains, is literally lined with skeletons of this kind, and sometimes even of man. At all the usual camping places we found these birds in herds, and before the train could leave in the morning, the ground was literally black with the hungry creatures.

On the second day's march we sat down by a collection of house-walls, that had once been a flourishing rancho, but the rough hand of war came, the torch was applied, and now nothing remains but the charred and blackened walls, surrounded by desolate fields. On the third day we made the village of Ceralvo, but like most Mexican towns you are not aware of its proximity until you are plump upon it. The town is very pleasantly situated on a little stream of good water, which runs pretty much through its centre, now ripling along by the foot of some tall live-oak, very refreshing to the sight—now dancing in a gentle cascade, its bright waters sparkling in the sun, until at length the merry little fellow, satisfied with its fun, leaves the place in the quiet possession of the 16th infantry, a detachment of which is stationed here.—After a thorough renovation of our good-looking person from the dust, cleansing our throat with a "wee drap," we sat down in the barracks at the officers' mess with as jolly a set of lads as ever came to the wars.

At this place our escort was increased—the train consisting of near three-hundred wagons again uncoiled, and we vaulted into our saddles and were once more upon the road.—About four miles from this place rise (as is common in this country) abruptly from the plain the Ceralvo mountains, and beyond them, to the front and left, the mountains that surround Monterey. Our path ran over a broken, rocky country, winding and torturing itself into a narrow pass, where we encamped on the second day. Here the hills rose in huge, barren heights all about us; toward Monterey hill upon hill are piled up, until their towering heights are lost in the blue mists of Heaven. We were entranced with the view, but were suddenly awakened by a remark at our elbow to the effect, that "them's mighty like tater hills;" whereupon a discussion arose as to whether "Irish" or sweet potato hills, but the fellow being a Carolinian, and fond of the latter, swore by the point of his blade that they resembled the latter. The next day we passed through the town of Reymas, a place that was burnt by the troops last year, and of course deserted by all save one or two families. It was about two miles beyond this, that Smith's train was massacred in Feb. '46. and as we passed over the ground the bones of our murdered countrymen were still to be seen upon the field, with here and there burnt portions of wagons or harness. The train had an escort of thirty infantry soldiers, and the Mexican lancers, thirteen hundred strong, under the notorious Canailes, took them prisoners at a dash, and murdered about sixty unarmed teamsters. This was glory for the *magnanimous* nation. As we passed through Marin, rather a handsome place, by the way, every citizen, male and *female*, seemed to have turned pedlar, the streets being lined with dealers in pies, cakes, oranges, &c. Passing out by the west end of the town, the valley (proper) of Monterey opened to us in all its rich expansiveness. The next day we made the "Camp near Monterey," and in doing so traveled over a region of very rich soil, particularly after you leave Ague-Frio, (cold-river) distant eight miles from Marin..

Fine fields of corn and sugar-cane are on either side, surrounding considerable ranchos—the farms irrigated by artificial streams of good water running through them, and the business seems to be conducted generally on more scientific principles than any other region that I have seen on this line.

"Camp near Monterey" is a place made sacred to American memory from its associations. It has been called the "Walnut-springs," but from what circumstance, this deponant saith not—there not being the sign of a walnut about. There were some *live-oak*, however, under whose broad, spreading arms we pitched our tents, and made ourselves about as comfortable as soldiers generally get to be.

A short ride of three miles, brings you now to the city, which is about two miles long, by three-fourths wide, built of limestone rock, immense quarries of which are all about it in the mountains, in the shadow of which the place stands. But to enjoy the view we will ascend the famous position known as the "Bishop's Palace," from which the whole panorama of city, plain and mountain, bursts at once upon the enraptured gaze. The city with its gardens, orange orchards, its squares, markets, and massive churches whose square turrets rise above all; surrounding it are those fortifications over which the fiery volunteers charged in masses of living steel—there the Black-Fort, (a bull I think, for no fort could be whiter) with its shining walls, and black guns commanding the plain below; immediately about you are the heights over which the steady columns of Gen. Worth rolled like a fiery wave; yonder are the house-tops upon which the Texas rangers stood when the flag of truce was sent out, and a little beyond them the Church and *Grand Plaza*, and beyond all these tower the Saddle, and other mountains, whilst vistas between them lead to *Saltilo* and *Wa-hoo-ka*. Returning through the town we met the brass band, and behind it wave upon wave came the seared ranks of the 10th infantry: they were moving to the Black-Fort, where a grand review was to end the military ceremonies of New-Year day in Monterey. *Yours*,

OMEGO.

Case of Lieut. Col. Fremont.

The finale of the Fremont Court Martial is at last known. The Court found him guilty of the following charges, viz: 1st., "Mutiny; 2d. Disobedience of the lawful commands of his superior officers; 3d. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline"—and sentenced him "to be dismissed from the service." Accompanying these specifications was a recommendation, signed by seven of the members of the Court, that the accused receive the "lenient consideration of the President." Although the President dissented from the Court in regard to the first charge of mutiny being sustained, he approved of the balance and of the sentence, but, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, and of the previous meritorious and valuable services of Lieut. Col. Fremont, and of the foregoing recommendation of a majority of the members of the court, the penalty of dismissal from the service he remitted. The Colonel, however, immediately resigned his commission upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done any thing to merit the finding of the court against him, and could not seem to admit its justice by accepting executive clemency. Thus has one of the best, most enterprising and promising officers in the army, been persecuted and driven from the service by the childish jealousy of his old and superannuated superiors.—We verily believe Col. Fremont's only crime was that he had distinguished himself young, and by his intrepidity and talent, secured a place in the heart's his countrymen that others, though grown gray in the service, had neither the energy nor talent to attain. This was his crime, and for this he has been sacrificed! Let the country remember him and them!

'A few more Left.'

This saying of the "razor-strop man," is peculiarly applicable to Gen. Taylor's propensity to write letters. In addition to the score already before the public, we now have a new addition of two more "never before published," and we doubt not, there are a "few more left of the same sort." We have only room for one of them. It is addressed to Gen. Peter Sken Smith, a leading and ardent member of the native American party in Philadelphia, and is only one month old. The other is addressed to Joseph R. Ingersoll, and is dated more than six months ago. In this letter, the authenticity of which is by no means well established, General Taylor declares himself to be a "moderate Whig," but concludes with the promise, to "be the President of the country, and not of a party. The other will be found below, and we cannot avoid calling the earnest attention of our readers to it, as a production singularly deserving of their attention. In this letter Gen. Taylor takes care, *twice*, in the strongest manner, to reassert his "*immutable*" determination, not to be the candidate of any party! He is willing to accept the nomination of Natives, Democrats, and "Whigs," but he is not willing to be bound by the organization of the principles of either! All this is clearly and emphatically announced in his letter to General Smith, dated—

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 30, 1848.

Sir—Your communication of the 15th inst. has been received, and the suggestions therein offered, duly considered.

In reply to your inquiries, I have again to repeat; that I have neither the power nor the desire to dictate to the American people the exact manner in which they should proceed to nominate me for the Presidency of the United States.

If they desire such a result, they must adopt the means best suited, in their opinion, to the consummation of the purpose; and if they think fit to bring me before them for this office, through their Legislatures, Mass meetings, or Conventions, I cannot object to their designating those bodies as Whig, Democratic, or Native; but being thus nominated, I must insist on the condition—and my position on this point is immutable—that I shall not be brought forward by them as the candidate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines.

In conclusion I have to repeat, that if I were nominated for the Presidency by any body of my fellow-citizen, designated by any name they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination, provided it had been made entirely independent of party considerations.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

Peter Sken Smith, Esq. Z. TAYLOR.

The Unkindest Cut of all.

The Kentucky Whig Convention have nominated Mr. Crittenden for Governor, and John S. Helm for Lieutenant Governor.—The Convention appointed delegates to the Whig National Convention, with directions to support the claims of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. This is the unkindest cut of all.

☞ The following section of an act passed by the legislature, changing the place of holding the election in Greene township, we find in the last Gazette, the first place we ever saw it. Did the citizens of Greene wish this change? We doubt it.

Sec. 13. That hereafter the qualified electors of the township of Greene, in the county of Erie, shall hold their General and Township elections at the new School House near William Lawrence's on the "Lake Pleasant road" and at present in Sub-School district number fifteen in said township.

The New York True Sun has thrown off its neutrality, and is now an able and influential exponent of the Democratic policy.—It always has been one of our most valuable exchanges, and since it has become the organ of the Democracy of New York, without a "proviso," its value has become doubly enhanced!

☞ A lecturer on Magnetism in Pittsburg professes to obliterate the recollection of any circumstance from the mind, by means of his art.—*Ex. paper.*

We hope he'll come this way, as we would like to have him practice "his art" upon some of our creditors, it would be so very convenient to have them wait until we get ready to pay.

☞ T. Hart Hyatt, Esq., late editor of the New York Globe, has been appointed consul at Belfast, Ireland.

From Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

Harrisburg, Feb. 22, 1848.

Gentlemen:—The Board of Revenue Commissioners convened in the Supreme Court Room in the capitol on Friday, the 18th inst. at 11 oclock, A. M., Judge Banks in the chair. The list of members being called, all answered to their names but three. Judge Eldred was present and administered the requisite oath and affirmation to the President and members. All are new members except Eli K. Price, of the city of Philadelphia, who was a member of the last Board, consequently his experience is of great benefit to the present. Hon. John M. Forster was elected Clerk, and Mr. Gilloway, of Mercer, assistant. The Board at once proceeded to work, but labor under great disadvantages for want of the returns from the Commissioners of a large proportion of the counties. Under these circumstances, they are progressing with all the celerity possible, as the members are all desirous of dispatching the business as speedily as possible; and if the County Commissioners of the several counties, and the citizens generally, to whom interrogatories have been sent, be prompt in returning their answers, it will facilitate their action very much.

The Legislature is doing but little of importance. There was a discussion in the House on Saturday and Monday last on an amendment offered by Mr. Ball of your county to the bill from the Senate amending the charter of the Central Rail Road. Mr. Ball acquitted himself, I thought, with much honor and credit. He opposed the extension of the powers of that corporation, showing in a strong unanswerable manner, that that corporation had already too great powers and privileges; and he came down with much force and power on the blind policy of the city of Philadelphia in pushing that rail road through to Pittsburgh, to the neglect of the Sunbury and Erie road. He did not let the Pittsburgh papers pass without notice, but exhibited their policy in aiding Cleveland to the neglect of Erie, in its true light.

The Taylor Convention convened in this place to-day. It is a slim affair, and attracts but little notice. Yours, &c. J.

☞ We have received the March number of Zerber & Co.'s "*Songs for the people.*"—The pieces are "Auld Robin Gray," "Perry's Victory," "Am I not fondly thine own?" "On Buena Vista's Bloody Field," "The Troubadour," &c., &c. The interest of the publication increases. The third number contains a fine biographical sketch of Jenny Lind, or as the Germans call her, the "Swedish Nightingale."

☞ The Federal papers are more *fabulous* than ever since the publication of Gen. Taylor's letter.

☞ The New York Tribune states that the names to the late call for the Taylor Mass Meeting in New York, embraced minors and emigrants!

☞ Gen. Taylor, in his letter to Mr. Ingersoll, hints that he will not decline a nomination of the Presidency, no matter from what party it comes. How would it be if Garrison and his followers were to take him up? Could he accept the nomination of men who are counselling his slaves to cut his throat!

Bids for Treasury Notes.—It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury has received bids at par for all the Treasury notes re-issuable, amounting to six or seven millions of dollars. These bids have, it is said, been rejected, and the Secretary of the Treasury will, in all probability, invite offers for the amount re-issuable.—*Balt. Sun.*

Buffalo, March 2, 1848.

No new feature in the market yesterday. Flour sold at $4 87½ pretty freely. No movement in wheat and corn. No. 1, mess pork 9 50 a $10—smoked Hams 7cts. Prime butter 12½cts.

New York Feb. 29—7 P. M.

Flour—Sales of 1500 bbls. best brands, at $6.12½a6,50 per bbl. This is an advance over yesterday's prices and shows an upward tendency in the flour market.

Wheat—Sales of 2200 bushels Ohio at former prices. The market is active, and prices firm.

Corn—Sales of 8730 bushels prime yellow have taken place at 56a53c to 60c per bush—*a slight advance* since last advices—a good demand.

Whiskey—This article is declining. Sales of 6,900 bbls have occured at 22¼c per. gal.

Mess Pork—Sales of 190 bbls prime mess pork have been made at $10 25 per bbl.

Oats—Small sales at 48c per bush.. transactions are limited and the market firm.

MARRIED—On the 17th ult., by the Rev. William Todd, Mr. Thomas Vance, jr., to Miss Elizabeth Olevia Weidle, both of Fairview.

In North East on the 1st inst., by A. W. Blaine, Esq., Mr. Charles Gateman and Miss Lidia Welch, both of that place.

DIED—On the night of the 25th ult., very suddenly, Mrs. Mary Newton, of Westville, aged 71 years.

In this borough, on the 28th ult., suddenly, Mr. William Vaughn, aged about 40 years.

In Louisville, Kentucky, on the night of the 12th of February last, of sympathetic Consumption, Mrs. Dorcas Bell Boyd, in the 37th year of her age, consort of James L. Boyd, formerly of Erie.

Of Bronchial Consumption, on the 22d Feb. at the residence of her father in Wayne, Susanah, daughter of Joseph P. and Clarissa Grant, in the 20th year of her age.

In Springfield, on the 19th ult., Thomas, Sr., in consequence of a paralytic stroke, in his 88th year.

☞ DONATION VISIT.—A general Donation Party will go off on the afternoon and evening of the 7th of March, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Stubbs, at his dwelling on Fifth street. A general invitation is hereby extended. Cards have been dispensed with. Erie Feb.

☞ In reply to the communication of Dr. G— has seen fit to address us, upon the subject of weekly notices of G. C. Vaughn's Lithontriptic Mixture—the Great American Remedy—we have only to say every name which has appeared in these notices, testimony to the great curative power of this celebrated article of Medicine, is a genuine one, whatever worthy friend may think; no fiction is used here. No questions our word after this, we would ask him to take the name of any person he has ever found, the place of residence, and send a post paid letter to the person, if he does not receive a satisfactory answer both as regards the genuineness of the names and the character of the medicine alluded to also; we will stand convicted of perjury and our falsification. This satisfy the Doctor? We happen to know that are engaged in whom we print such notices; the Lithontriptic is doing great good all over the country, and seems to be the remedy for all complaints. Agents in this vicinity, whose names are under advertisement in our paper, will inform the doctor. A pamphlet and read.

☞ VALUABLE VEGETABLE REMEDY! Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, mild and pleasant to the taste, perfectly safe and harmless in its operations, and yet is one of the most powerful and certain remedies for Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side or Breast, and general debility of the constitution, that ever was invented by the skill of man for relief of the afflicted public. Certificates and statements of its wonderful curative powers are daily received from all quarters. It is impossible to conceive the amount of suffering and misery that has been relieved or prevented by it; nor can we calculate the immense benefits that may accrue from it hereafter. All ages, sexes and

ystem, the constitution repaired, and health re the use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of ... How many sufferers do we daily behold to an untimely grave, wrested, in the bloom from their relatives and friends, afflicted with Consumption, which wastes the miser till he is beyond the power of human skill. would only make trial of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, they would find them relieved than by applying the various med which now abound, this Remedy heals the ulcerated lungs stopping sweats, at the same time inducing a natural expectoration, and the patient will soon find the enjoyment of comfortable health. The that Dr. Swayne is a regular physician, who has had years of experience in the Lungs, Chest, &c. The (original and only) is only prepared by Dr. Swayne N. W. Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel bearing the signature of Dr H Swayne, and in all of the principal towns throughout States.
& Perkins, No. 5, and Carter & Brother, No. 6 Agents 2n37

PORTANT TO MANY.—The most distin Physicians of the age concur in extolling of Merchants Extract of Buchu and the emi M. Dowel who was the first in Europe to notice effects of the Buchu in relieving many, and et several cases of urinary diseases attend and impaired health, has published several setting forth the obstinacy of these dom striking effects of this remedy, and the meth Brothers previously used. Advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of des may be had GRATIS of the Agent.

Teas! Teas'! Teas!!!

ST received by Express a fresh lot of the w York Canton Tea Company's superior which will be sold at prices that cannot suit purchasers. Try this Tea and you no other. For sale by

T. W. MOORE,
No. 1, Perry Block.

e, March 1, 1848. 42

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TTERS of administration having been anted to the undersigned on the estate of Howard, deceased, late of LeBœuff town the county of Erie, Pa. All persons in to said estate are hereby requested to make and those having claims against the are requested to present them properly au for settlement.

CLARISSA HOWARD,
Adm'x.

h 1, 1848. 6t42

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has the Shoe Stock and removed the stand Hays, on the east side of the Diamond, door from the corner of Sixth street, which now taking possession of on the 1st of where he will be happy to see and ac his old friends and customers, and at large. He flatters himself that he able to make BOOTS, SHOES and all in his line of business, to order, with durability and dispatch, and at moder He hopes to receive, as he will endeav serve, a share of patronage. will constantly keep on hand an assortment Eastern made Boots and Shoes, which he will as cheap as, or cheaper, than can be had where.

A. GABEL.

g 28, 1848. 3m42

ade Shop—The Telegraph.

WOULD advise all common clod hed persons keep away from the Telegraph Office for messages will not go through a river can't of the reason. This is for the public good.

W. C. ERALEY.

March 1, 1848. 1-42

Public Vendue.

N Wednesday, March 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M. the subscriber will offer for sale at his in Greene township, his entire assortment FARMING UTENSILS, comprising thing coming under that head, besides Oats, Corn, &c., together with a variety of hold and Kitchen Furniture. Liberal cred

ISAAC CHURCH.

Greene, Feb. 18, 1848. 2-42.

T COST.—Allen & Coit will sell the whole the balance of their stock of Dry Goods at T COST, in order to make room for the spring trade. Please call and suit yourselves, Stact. March 1, 1848.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale a valuable farm situated in Wayne Township, in this county, containing 120 acres of land, 80 acres of which are cleared and under the best possible state of cultivation—the remainder is timbered a part of which is pine. The farm is well watered, has a good orchard of choice and select fruit, and has erected thereon an excellent and convenient farm house, two good barns with sheds, &c. It has two never fading wells of excellent water, and offers a fine situation for a house. It is also handy to schools and churches. They will sell with it, if desired, the farming utensils on the place, wagon, buggy, sleighs, &c., with the teams, stock, sheep, &c.— ore of

JOSEPH P. GRANT, Wayne.
BENJAMIN GRANT, Erie.

March 1, 1848. 3t42

BROOMS, a good article, may be had for 12 cents of H. COOK.
March 4, 1848. 42

POWDER—Kentucky Rifle Gunpowder, a very superior article, at H. COOK'S.
March 4, 1848. 42.

FFRON, English Currants, Mace, Cloves Cinnamon &c. &c. &c. at H. COOK'S.
March 4, 1848. 42

PROPOSALS FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair,
February 16, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (endorsed "Proposals for Coal,") will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 17th March next, for washing and delivering at such ports or places in the Gulf of Mexico as the Bureau may direct, or on board any vessel in the Gulf of Mexico that the commanding naval officer may direct on its arrival, such quantity or quantities of the best Bituminous Lump Coal, suitable for steamers, as may, from time to time, during twelve months from the date of the contract, be ordered by this Bureau, on fifteen days previous notice being given for its shipment—the deliveries to be made as soon thereafter as practicable.

Persons who will be appointed by the Bureau to inspect and examine it before being shipped; and

The Coal must be such as shall be approved by vessels employed in transporting it shall, in no case, exceed the draught of water specified by the Bureau.

One lay day (Sundays excepted) to be allowed for every twenty five tons burden for each vessel, to commence from the next day after she is reported to have arrived at her place of destination.

The commanding naval officer of the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to have the right of detaining vessels longer than may be necessary to deliver the Coal, if he should deem it expedient, in which case, demurrage will be paid by the United States at the rate agreed upon.—The rate of demurrage asked per ton, custom-house measurement of the vessel, for each day's detention over the lay days, must be stated in the respective offers.

Persons who may be desirous to offer, are requested not to go beyond the quantity they can certainly deliver at the times which may be specified in the orders, as no extension of time can or will be granted, and in all cases forfeitures will be rigidly exacted.

Bonds, with two approved sureties, will be required in half the estimated amount of this contract, and ten per cent, will be deducted from all bills, which will not be paid until the contract shall be completed according to its terms, the remaining ninety per cent of all bills duly approved will be paid within thirty days after their presentation to the proper authority.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, (signed by one or more responsible persons,) to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the Coal as proposed. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

The Bureau reserves the right of rejecting offers submitted by persons who have failed to enter in to contract after their offers had been accepted; or who, after entering into contracts, failed to fulfil them. The offers must state the pits from which the Coal will be taken.

☞To be published twice a week until the 15th of March, in the Pennsylvanian, Public Ledger, and Keystone, Philadelphia; Erie Observer; Erie, Pa.; Morning Post, Pittsburgh.

Clover Seed.

200 Bushels just received from the Farmers of Erie county, and for sale at the lowest market price, at our store opposite the Eagle Hotel.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

February 3.

STRANGE FACTS.

FOR it is fairly and fully established that Teeth can be extracted without pain or knowledge to the patient, by inhaling the Chloroform. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, in no way injurious to the nervous system and positively does not leave any effect that can be felt, after the first and immediate effect has passed off. The Chloroform has been procured by Elliott & Rose, for the accommodation of those whose fear and nervous debility and irritation, prevents them from getting rid of that most distressing of all pains—the tooth ache; also, for the removal of all dead and carious fangs. Under the influence of this (Chloroform) it can be done without pain or inconvenience to the patient. A number in this place who have tried it can testify to this fact. It is being extensively used in all the eastern cities, by Surgeons and Dentists, and with good effect. You that have need of an operation come and try it, and when tried you will acknowledge it to be all that is here represented. E. & R. also perform all other operations that belong to the Surgeon or Mechanical Dentist.—The latest and best improved teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Also, a new and superior plan of inserting pivot teeth; also, everything that is necessary for the preservation of the teeth in beauty and soundness, and heal the gums, sweeten the breath, &c. Residence and Office on Eighth st., near French. Your patronage is respectfully solicited by ELLIOTT & ROSE.

P. S.—Persons can be waited upon at their residence, if wished by directing to Elliott & Rose.

Erie, Feb. 26, 1848. 1f41

IMPORTANT
TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

HAVING enlarged our weekly paper, and increased greatly our means and facilities for working a large edition, we have resolved, after careful deliberation to reduce the price of

The Weekly Commercial Journal.
To advance paying Subscribers.
$1 50 cts. per Annum.

Four persons may club, and remitting Five dollars, obtain four copies for one year. No order will be attended to without the cash.

Subscribers in arrears will still be charged Two Dollars per annum. Those who have recently paid in advance, will have the benefit of the reduction, which is designed to take effect from the first July, instant.

Feb 26. 3t41

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.

ON Saturday morning last, a man came to my premises with a large, cream colored mare, about 18 hands high, supposed to be about 12 years old, and ringboned a little on both fore legs. Also, a one horse waggon, with iron axles, and an old harness. The man who brought this property to me was discovered in the act of *painting* the horse, and ran off, leaving the property near my house. The owner or owners will please come forward, prove property, and take them away.

WM. COOPER,
Cooper's Mills, near Wesleyville.

Feb. 23, 1848. 3t41

FOR THE LADIES,

30 Pieces of English, Scotch and American fast colored Ginghams, (choice paterns,) together with a few pieces of English Prints, (cashmere patterns,) to be bought cheap enough at. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Feb 26, 1848. 41

FOR SALE.

A VALUEBLE Farm containing about 180 acres of Land, mostly cleared, and has a valuable orchard and other improvements, situated about one and one half miles from Girard village, being part of the farm of the late Thomas Miles. Said farm will be sold very low and a liberal credit will be given. Inquire of

GEO H. CUTLER, Agent.

Girard, Feb 26, 1848. 1f41

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his house and lot, No. 1522, situated on Eighth st., between German and Holland. The house is new and in good repair; the lot is stocked with a good selection of choice fruit trees, free from all incumbrance, and title indisputable. The above property can be had cheap, for ready money, by applying to ALLEN A. CRAIG.

Erie, Feb. 26, 1848. 3t41

UNION COTTON WORKS,
Pittsburgh, February 10, 1848.

OWING to alterations and improvements making at the Union Cotton Mill, some very good BEVEL WHEEL, gearing and SHAFTING, CARDS, and other second hand machinery, all in working order, are offered for sale. Address the proprietors

3t40 MOORHEAD, COPELAND & Co.

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State Street.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Annual Statement
Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1847.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the county of Erie, make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1847, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State taxes levied on each township and borough in the aforesaid county for the year aforesaid.—Also a statement of the Outstanding Debts due the County as per Auditor's Report of January, 19th, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Amount Cash received of G. J. Ball, Esq. late Treasurer, in full,	$7,158 60

COLLECTORS.

Amount rec'd of Collectors year 1846,	518 26
" " " 1846, on personal,	16 82
Amount rec'd of Collectors year 1847, County and State taxes on county rates,	20,598 48

FINES AND FEES.

Amount fines and jury fees paid by E W M Blain, Esq.,	116 00
Amount fines and jury fees paid by A Scott, Esq:	190 00
Amount fines and jury fees paid by Thos. Menghey, Esq., and interest,	72 00
Amount fines and jury fees paid by M W Caughey, Sheriff,	349 00
Amount cash of Sheriff Caughey, being part fines of Johnson & Were, exonerated Sheriff McNair,	41 22

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.

Amount received of J C Marshall, Esq., on forfeited recognizances of J Davenport,	100 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount received of J H Campbell, Esq., on purchase of W Stancliff's Real Estate, (collector of 1839,)	40 00
Amount received of Commonwealth, being 5 per cent. on State tax of 1847, advanced,	460 52
Total amount of Receipts, including State tax received,	$29,573 99

Expenditures.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid Deputy Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and in witnesses in Commonwealth cases,	$382 38

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid the several Assessors and Assistant Assessors for taking the Triennial Assessment for the year 1847, to wit:

A W Brewster, assessor East Ward Borough Erie,	$60 00	
J C Spencer, assistant, do	6 00	
Wm B Hays, do do	6 00	—72 00
William Hoskinson, assessor West Ward Borough Erie,	60 00	
John A Tracy, assistant, do	10 00	
E B Matteson, do do	10 00	—80 00
Anthony Saltsman, assessor Millcreek,	61 00	
Andrew Nicholson, assistant do	9 00	
G H Wagner, do do	10 00	—80 00
Andrew Couse, assessor Harborcreek,	34 00	
Wm S Miner, assistant, do	4 50	
Z. A Peck, do do	4 00	—42 50
Wm Crawford, assessor North East tp.	38 00	
Jacob Butt, assistant, do	5 00	
Edmund Hart, do do	5 00	—48 00
A W Blaine, assessor North East borough,	15 00	
J H Haynes, assistant do	2 00	
Samuel Malick, do do	2 00	—19 00
Jas. Wilson, assessor Greenfield,	18 00	
Wm Parker, assistant do	2 00	
J W Brown, do do	2 00	—22 00
Wm Blore, assessor Venango,	20 65	
John Yost, assistant do	4 00	
H W Chapin, do do	4 00	—28 65
Porter Yates, assessor Wattsburg,	8 00	
O S Elliott, assistant do	1 00	
John R Smith, do do	1 00	—10 00
Eli Dunncomb, assessor Amity,	15 00	
Amos Rathbun, assistant do	1 00	
Wm Hatch, do do	1 00	—17 00
Philander Miller, assessor Wayne,	28 00	
F W Hill, assistant do	5 00	
Wm B Pier, do do	5 00	—38 00
G A Olmstead, assessor Concord,	25 00	
Simeon Stewart, assistant do	6 00	
J P Bellows, do do	6 00	—37 00
Ethel Shelmedine, assessor Union,	21 00	
John Gray, assistant do	4 50	
I B Phelps, do do	4 50	—30 00
Geo Weston, assessor, LeBœuff.	36 00	
John Wood, assistant do	8 00	
Geo Kellison, do do	6 00	—50 00
Benj Skinner, ass'r Waterford tp.	35 00	
Samuel Jewett, Jr. ass't do	7 00	
Ansel Woodworth, do do	7 00	—49 00
Wm Benson, ass'r Waterford bor.	15 00	
Simeon Hunt, do do	4 00	
Samuel Hutchins, do	4 00	—23 00
Wm Graham, assessor Greene,	37 00	
E O Pinney, assistant do	6 00	
Jas Hamilton, do do	5 50	—48 50
Stutely Stafford, ass'r McKean,	36 00	
Robt T Sterrett, assistant do	7 00	
Thos Dunn, Jr, do do	7 00	—50 00
Horace Powers, ass'r Washington,	37 00	
P Burlingham, assistant do	7 00	
Richard Stillwell, do do	5 00	—49 00
E W Twitchell, ass'r Edinboro,	12 00	
H R Terry, assistant do	2 00	
Uriah Hawkins, do do	2 00	—16 00
Orin G Wood, assessor Franklin,	17 00	
Levi Silverthorn, assistant do	2 00	
Stephen Francis, do do	2 00	—21 00
M J Randall, assessor Elkcreek,	26 00	
Charles Sherman, assistant do	6 13	
Perry Kidder, do do	6 00	—38 13
James Marcy, assessor Conneaut,	40 00	
Henry Huntley, assistant do	4 00	
Ralph Bowman, do do	4 00	—48 00
Geo P Luther, assessor Fairview,	38 00	
Samuel C Sturgeon, assistant do	7 00	
Samuel Brecht, do do	7 00	—52 00
Wm Holliday, ass'r Springfield,	36 00	
Abraham Eagly, assistant do	7 00	
Joseph Ware, do do	6 00	—49 00
Wm R Miller, assessor Girard,	50 00	
James McClelland, assistant do	9 00	
John Hay, do do	9 00	—68 00
Amount paid for Notices and Precepts,		20 00
Total am't for assessing for 1847,		$1,108 73

Amount paid the several Assessors for taking the Assessment of the County for the year 1848, to wit.

James M Sterrett, assessor East Ward Borough Erie,	$31 00
William Hoskinson, assessor West Ward Borough Erie,	30 00
Wm Crosier, assessor Millcreek,	15 00
Calvin Leet, do Harborcreek,	30 75
Russell A White, do North East tp.	26 00
Alex Davidson, do North East bor.	9 00
Jeremiah Jones, do Greenfield	19 00
Jno McCullough, do Venango,	21 25
P G Finn, do Wattsburg,	7 00
Amos Rathbun, do Amity,	15 00
Herman Abbey, do Wayne,	23 00
Nathaniel Ames, do Concord.	21 00
C H Kennedy, do Union,	17 00
H C Mallory, do LeBœuff,	32 50
Benj Avery, Jr do Waterford tp.	27 00
James Hays, do do bor.	11 00
Z L Webster, do Greene,	28 00
Joseph Weldon, do McKean,	35 00
Alfred Greene, do Washington,	24 38
J J Culbertson, do Edinboro,	8 51
Orin G Wood, do Franklin,	11 00
John W Pettis, do Elkcreek,	20 00
John Spaulding, do Conneaut,	28 13
M M Kelso, do Fairview,	20 00
Alex Taggart, do Girard tp.	23 50
Elijah Smith, do Girard bor.	9 50
Hugh Morrell, do Springfield,	27 85
Amount paid for printing Precepts,	5 50
	$615,86

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid for repairs on Jail,	$185 48
do do do Court House,	33 98
do do do offices & stoves,	40 60
	$260 06

FUEL.

Amount paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House, and Commissioner's Office,	$161 45

PRISON EXPENSES.

Amount paid P E Burton for boarding Prisoners,	$363 56
Amount paid sundry persons for clothing and bedding for Prisoners,	39 23
Amount paid Dr A Behee one year's salary as Physician for Prisoners,	15 00
Amount paid John Dillon for ironing Prisoners,	2 50
	$420 29

INCIDENTAL.

Amount paid sundry persons for candles, Postage, distributing assessments, and Election blanks, &c.	$31 53

REFUNDED TAXES.

Amount refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's Sales which were assessed, returned, and sold in error,	$23 02

PRINTING.

Amount paid for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's proclamation of General Election, Advertising and Blank Forms,	$92 43

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Amount paid James Pollock, Esq., for Index Boards on County Bridge in LeBœuff	$6 00
Amount paid Road Commissioners for repairing County Bridge in Fairview,	90 00
Amount paid L Robinson, Esq., for repairing County Bridge at Wattsburg,	17 90
Amount paid Rodney Smith for repairing county Bridge in Girard,	5 50
	$119 40

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Amount paid Isaac Webster, Esq, for 61 days service as county commissioner, including 18 days holding appeals in the several townships and boroughs,	$91 50
Amount paid Wm. E. Marvin, Esq, for 67 days as do. including 18 days holding appeals	100 50
Amount paid Wm. Campbell, Esq., for 52 days as do. including 2 days holding appeals	78 00
Amount paid Humphrey A. Hills, Esq., for 14 days as do.	21 00
	$291 00

JURORS.

Amount paid Trav. Jurors in Common Pleas,	618 78
" " " in Quar. Sessions,	912 06
" " Grand " " "	468 41
	$1,999 25

COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.

Amount paid E. B. Lytle, Crier,	72 00
" " P Bryant, Tip Stave,	63 00
" " David Bean, do	49 25
	$184 25

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Amount paid constables for making returns to courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jury.	178 41

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.

Amount paid O. D. Spafford and others for Dockets for Prothonotary's and Register and Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Commissioner's office and courts.	95 99

CLERK HIRE.

Amount paid com'rs and Auditors clerk,	510 00

Prothonotary's and Recorder's fee.

Amount paid Wilson King, Esq, Prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, his fees for issuing Viniries, certifying Jurors and constables pay, court fines and Jury fees, and for recording Election returns,	86 50
Amount paid T. Moorhead, Jr. Esq., his fees for recording Treasurer's bonds, &c.	5 50—92 00

CORONER.

Amount paid Thos. Dillon, Esq., coroner for holding post mortem inquisitions.	141 08

COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.

Amount paid J. Barnett Johnson, Esq., 1 years salary.	50 00

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

Amount paid constables for advertising election and notifying officers elected,	102 80
Amount paid the several election Boards for holding Township Election, March 19, 1847, including making returns and attendance of Assessors,	263 78
	$371 58

GENERAL ELECTION.

Amount paid assessors for posting up lists of taxables and attendance at election,	33 00
Am't. of bal. paid do. for 1846,	14 50
Am't paid the several Election Boards for holding general election on the 2d Tuesday in October, 1847,	341 50
Am't of ballance do. for 1846,	15 71
	$404 71

MAPS.

Amount paid H. Hawes for connected drafts of the 10th Donation District and lands south of triangle line in Erie county,	20 00

SEALS AND PRESSES.

Am't paid H. S. Drake for Seal presses for Prothonotary's Register and Recorder's and Commissioner's offices,	21 37

SHERIFF.

Am't paid M. W. Caughey, Esq. Sh'ff, for conveying convicts to penitentiary,	91 30
Am't paid do. for *summoning jurors*,	103 00
" " J. H. Scott, Esq dep. sheriff of Allegheny county, for conveying prisoner to Erie county for trial,	43 08

POOR HOUSE.

	$240 38
Am't paid the directors in full of their requisition for the year 1847,	3,500 00

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Am't paid C. Heck, Esq. costs in suits against vendors of foreign goods,	17 12
Am't paid J. S. Brown Esq. his expenses In carrying state funds to Pittsburg	14 87

AUDITORS.

	$31 99
Am't paid J. C. Marshall, Esq. Auditor for 6 days auditing accounts of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder,	9 00
Am't paid Thomas Pierce, Esq. 11 days auditing the accounts of the county commissioners, county treasurer, directors of the poor and treasurers of the Erie and Waterford Academies.	16 50
Am't paid J. H. Campbell, 8 days do.	12 00
" " J. Chambers, 9 days do.	13 50

TREASURER.

	$51 00
Am't of commission allowed John S. Brown, Esq. county treasurer, by the commissioners, with the approval of the county Auditors, 4 1-2 per cent. on $10,829 15, amount of county warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the Auditors,	487 32

STATE FUNDS.

Am't paid to the Commonwealth, being the state proportion of cash received for taxes for 1847, on county rates and levies, in full for said year, excepting state tax on unseated lands,	9,189 98
Total amount of disbursements, including amount of state tax collected and paid commonwealth,	21,371 81
Am't of cash in the treasury,	8,767 94
	$30,112 75
Deduct for warrants in circulation,	538 76
	$29,573 99

NOTE.—The fees and allowances to collectors, for lost taxes on their duplicates, settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement; inasmuch as they were neither received in or paid out of the treasury, but are as follows;

Fees allowed cols. for yr 1845, state and co.	26 82
" " " 1846, county,	19
" " " 1847, st. and co.	1,100 26
Lost taxes, 1845. state,	10 87
" " 1847, state and co.	193 21
Exonerations allowed M. W. Caughey, sheriff, fines and fees uncollectable,	351 00
Ballance due from Wm. Stancliff, collector of Washington township for the year 1839 on suspended list	237 23
	$1,919 56

STATEMENT.

Of the several balances outstanding, January 1st. 1848, as per Auditors Report.

Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1846, Co funds,			$6 95
" " " 1846, Co. & State,			1297 64
" " " 1847, do.			1126 77
Balances due from Collectors.			
Asa Pratt, Wattsburgh,	1843,	County,	$19 02
John Dunn, Millcreek	1846,	"	42 33
Ira Shadduck, Greenfield,	1846,	"	22 90
James Hamilton, Greene,	1846,	"	*42 34
David M'Creary, Millcreek,	1847,	"	30 45
John H. Bennett, Vanango,	1847,	"	31 64
Daniel Shepard, Amity,	1847,	"	61 75
Heman Heath, Concord,	1847,	"	5 78
W. Vincent, Waterford bo.	1847,	"	64 41
John Johnson, Greene.	1847,	"	*69 55
Isaac Miller, Girard,	1847,	"	129 05
STATE TAX ON PERSONAL, NOW COUNTY FUNDS			
Wm. Vincent Waterford bor.	1847		$22 80
Isaac Miller, Girard	1847		21 00
DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.			
Bal due from A Scott, fines & fees in judgt			171 08
" " E. W. M. Blaine, do.		"	305 11
" " W. E. M'Nair. do.		"	303 77
" " M. W. Caughey, fines & fees			223 00
" " Jas. M. Sterrett, interest on A. Miller's old account,			186 68
Total outstanding, including State tax,			$4,186 92

Those Collectors marked thus * have paid up in full since settlement.

NOTE—The balances reported due from John Dunn and David M'Creary, Collectors of Millcreek township for the years 1846 and 1847, are made up of County and State taxes on a portion of the Academy land situated in that township, some of the Tennants in possession resisting the payment of taxes on said land, alledging that the Academy tract is not subject to assessment of taxes by law, and to test that question, a suit is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, consequently the aforesaid Collectors cannot close their Dublicate until that question is determined.

STATEMENT.

Of the amount of Dublicates of County, Poor and State Taxes levied on each of the respective Townships and Boroughs in the County of Erie, being thirty five cents County and Poor, and thirty cents State tax on every one hundred dollars of the valuation for the year 1847.

Townships and Collectors.	Total amount of co'y, poor, and st'te taxes levied on county rates	State tax on excess of occupations, offi's, car & watches
East W. Erie, W. Himrod.	$2631 35	$196 23
West W. Erie, P. E. Burton.	2265 11	141 55
Millcreek, D. M'Creary.	2708 18	4 00
Harborcreek, Calvin Leet.	1219 54	4 75
North East tp. W. A. Robinson	1174 55	5 25
North East bo. J. M. Conrad.	271 51	8 25
Greenfield, Jeremiah Jones.	281 61	75
Vanango, J. H. Bennett.	477 01	
Wattsburgh, Allen Reed.	89 90	3 00
Amity, Daniel Shepard.	250 22	
Wayne, Ivory Basset.	410 00	
Concord, Heman Heath.	351 10	
Union, Wm. Putnam.	355 51	75
Le Bœuff, H. C. Mallory,	532 19	75
Waterford tp, L. Sedgwick.	668 09	
Waterford bo. Wm. Vincent.	393 76	21 00
Greene, John Johnson.	855 47	
M'Kean, Asa M. Vorse,	1090 31	
Washington, James Pott,	810 78	
Edinboro, Henry R. Terry	102 63	1 73
Franklin, J. P Silverthorn.	215 14	
Elkcreek, L. I. Baldwin,	631 41	
Conneaut, E. C. Hedden.	862 93	75
Fairview, Jabez Luther.	1367 39	4 25
Girard, Isaac Miller.	1465 58	22 85
Springfield, Amos Smith.	1385 15	16 00
	$23,324 35	$437 88

Amount of County tax including all the fees for collection, loss tax and unseated lands	$9,261 81
Amount of Poor tax levied upon requisition of Directors of the Poor	$3,500 00
Amount of State tax levied	$11,003 39

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Erie duly elected and sworn to Audit and Settle the public accounts of said County, having met at the Office of the County Commissioners, and having carefully examined and compared the accounts and vouchers of the Commissioners and Treasurer of the aforesaid County for the year A. D. 1847, do report that we find them correct, and that we find a balance outstanding, due the County from the several sources mentioned, of Four Thousand One Hundred and Eighty six Dollars and Ninety two cents, (which amount includes State tax on unseated lands for years 1846 7,) and a balance of cash in the Treasury of County Funds of Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty seven Dollars and Ninety four cents, and of Road Funds Thirty five Dollars and Forty cents, and School Funds Twelve Dollars and Twenty four cents. Given under our hands and seals at Erie, this 19th day of January, A. D. 1848.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
JAMES CHAMBERS,
JOHN WOOD,
County Auditors.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of the County of Erie, do certify that the foregoing statement is a full and true exhibit of the Receipts and Disbursements of said County for the year A. D. 1847

WM. E. MARVIN,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
HUMPHREY A. HILLS,
County Commissioners.

ATTEST,
JAMES SKINNER, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office.
Erie, Feb. 1. 1848.

Greatest Medicine of the Age.
STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy, issues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseases of the Nerves. As a strengthener of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only necessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East Berlin Pa., May 28, 1847.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my *sentiments* in behalf of your invaluable medicine. *Hunt's Liniment.*

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Fetter, Ringworm, Salt-rheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should form the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing. N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Jan. 29. 1848. 3m 37

More Proofs.
"THE CRY IS STILL, THEY COME."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success, from east to the remotest west—from Canada on the north and Mexico and the West Indies on the south—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home, or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

[Extract of a Letter from Hernando, Miss]

"To Dr. W. Wright. Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually, if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM HENRY JOHNSON, Agent.

[Extract of a Letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.]

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel every thing of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down. S WINCHESTER & SON."

[From New Martinsville, Va.]

"I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and I found them to be the best medicine I have ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place.

JAMES McCLURE, P M."

[From Greensboro', Ia.]

"Some time since, the agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell.—They were soon all gone, and more wanting. There is much call for them. * * * I believe the pills are very good.

SETH HENSHAW."

[From Amanda, Ohio.]

"Apprehending that I shall be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity, in some way or another.

The pills are doing here admirably well in spite of the opposition of some would be doctors who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply I shall be able to sell many of them.

Yours, JOHN H FANDERMAN."

[From Sea View, Va.]

"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and I think I could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell; as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us in some time. In fact, *I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved of.*—Some of the physicians don't like them, but I reckon they have never tried them, and self interest will generally be consulted.

Yours, &c, LUTHER NOTTINGHAM."

Such are a few of the statements voluntarily made by men of the first respectability—men who are known and whose opportunities for observation are not excelled by any in the land.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY,
O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
W. & P Judson & Co., Waterford.
John McClure. Sen. Guard.
Abraham Tourtellot, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, "
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
" " North East.
John Clement. Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and the counterfeit this is forgery.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, January 29, 1848. 37

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

☞It is strongly recommended that purchasers go to the regular agents, if they wish to procure the genuine article. Counterfeits are abroad in various shapes, some having a *coating of sugar to make them go down!* Be sure also to ask for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, for there are not wanting those who are unprincipled enough to call any miserable trash "Indian," for the sake of gain

Great Inducements
TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber, wishing to make room for an entire new stock of Dry Goods in the spring, will dispose of his present choice stock of Fall and winter Goods at a very small advance from New York cost; comprising Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Oregon and California Plaids, Cashmeres, Alpacas, &c &c: and in short, everything in the Dry Good line.

Persons having cash to pay for Goods, will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as I feel confident you can save 25 or 30 per cent by purchasing of me, as I am bound to sell Goods, for cash, cheaper than any other man in the western country. Call and see, at the old Hardware Store, one door east of the Eagle.

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, January 15, 1848.

Attention Pipe-Smokers.
TOBACCO FOR 12½ cts. PER POUND.

A Good article of Fine cut Smoking Tobacco for sale as above mentioned at the Cigar Manufactory three doors east of the Eagle Hotel and at No. 117 French street

Feb 8. 39

Cigars—Cigars.

AT Wholesale and Retail.—A choice assortment can at all times be had at the manufactory, 3d door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

R. SEIGNIOR.

January 29.1848. 3m37

NEW Scarlet Bonnet Ribbons.—A few pieces just received by express, (26th arrival we believe,) at the Jew's ore of

MOSES KOCH, No. 1, Commercial Exchange.

Erie, January 15, 1848. 35

SMITHS and Horner's Anatomical Atlas Prof. Curtis' Medical science, Curtis' Obstetrics, Prof. Worthy's Practice, Thomson's Materia Medica and Anatomy. J. J. Sperry's new Medical works together with Kotts' Family Medicine for sale at the Botanic office, 6th st., by

Feb. 12. Dr. W. PHILO.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL.—This medicine for coughs, colds, and consumption is one of the most beautiful and *scientific preparations* extant. It has gained an enviable reputation, without the aid of puffs and newspaper advertisements. The proprietor has furnished the physicians of this place, with the formula and manner of its preparation, and it has gained from them as well as the faculty of other places, their universal commendation, consequently those who take it may know, not only its composition, but that it is prepared by the hand of science. For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

February 10, 1848. No 5, Reed House.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE—One gross just received by stage by

Feb'y. 19, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.—One gross of Townsend's Sarsaparilla just received, by private "express," in quart bottles at one dollar each. Six bottles for five dollars.

BURTON & PERKINS,
February 19, 1848. Sub Agents.

The Last Call

THE subscriber most earnestly desires all persons indebted to him, either by note or book account, to call without delay and make payment. His connection with the tanning business was discontinued some months since, and he is about closing the Boot and Shoe business; consequently a speedy settlement of all accounts connected therewith must be had soon. By so doing costs will be saved. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SAMUEL HAYS.

Erie, February 19, 1848. 1f40

Money Redeemed!

THE Rank notes of the banks that have recently failed, are redeemed with Goods at the store of H. Cadwell, for their value.

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;
Cogniac do,
Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin;
Port Wine,
Scotch Whiskey
Monongahela do

Otard Brandy,
St. Croix Rum.
N. England do
Pine Apple Gin;
Maderia Wine,
Irish Whiskey.
Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

DYE STUFFS.

44 BBLS. Dye Woods,
500 lbs. copperas,
600 " Alum, 600 madder,
800 " Blue Vitrol, 200 ex. Logwood,
700 " camwood, 200 oil vitriol,
100 " Muratic Acid.
30 " Indigo, Bengal and Caraccas,
20 " solution tin, 10 cocheneal,
20 " Annetto,

For sale low by CARTER & BROTHER.

Nov. 27, 1847. 28

BRUSHES.

HAIR brushes of all varieties and prices, teeth do, paint and Varnish do, flesh clothes, hat shaving, comb, scrubbing, blacking, window hearth, counter and bottle brushes for sale by

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by

Dec 11 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

PAINTS.

3500 lbs. White and Red Lead and Litharge
1500 " Whiting 300 lbs., Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow, 150 " Paris Green,
100 " Chrom's Yellow, Green & Vermillion.

Indian Red, Utica Marine Blue, Prussian Blue Drop Black, Virdigris, Lampblack, etc. 6 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc., for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,

Nov. 20. Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, **HARDWARE,**
GROCERIES, **CROCKERY,**
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.

Oct. 23, 1847. 23

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.
Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.
New Remedies, by R. Dunglison, M. D.
Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch. M. D
For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools.

Nov 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHES—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace. S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1848.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6. No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA, Principe, Spanish and Conneaut cigars, At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13. At No 3. American Block.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by,

Erie Oct 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5. 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFER'S,

Nov. 13. 1847. No 3, American Block

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

THE best assortment of Band Boxes in the county for sale by H. COOK.

Jan. 1.

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

CARGLING OIL.
FOR HORSES.

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,
Galls of all kinds,
Sprains, Bruises,
Cracked Heels,
Ringbone, Windgalls,
Poll Evil, Callus,
Spavins, Sweeney,

Fistula, Sitfast,
Strains, Lameness,
Sand Cracks,
Foundered Feet,
Scratches or Grease,
Mange,
Horn Distemper.

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,
Bites of Animals,
Frost Bites,
Boils,
Burns and Scalds,
Cramps,
Contracts of the Muscles,
Weakness of the Joints,

External Poisons,
Painful Nervous Affections,
Corns, Whitlows,
Chilblains,
Chapped Hands,
Swellings, Wounds,
Naked Breasts.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that beside the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse, in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster Conneaut, Ohio; Lounsbery & Wheeler, Lockport Pa. 1y5

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!
GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,
Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as
Scrofula or King's Evil. Secondary Syphilis or venereal.
Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat. Nose. Cheeks. Lips. Ears, and other parts of the body.
Pimples or pustules on the face
Piscaly patches and other eruptions of the skin.
Biles. Scurvey, and other Scorbutic affections.
White Swellings, Pains in the bones and joints.

Fever Sores—obstinate old sores of all kinds
Scald head, Salt Rheum.
Ring Worm and other Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood; also Habitual Costiveness, Piles. Chronic affections of the Liver, Lungs and Chest.
Pains in the Stomach and sides, Night Sweats, &c. &c.
It is likewise much recommended as a Cleansing Spring Medicine, and in general debility.

This remedy is prepared from the choicest selected materials the active properties of which are extracted by an improved process, without heat; on account of which it is preferred by Physicians as being more uniform and active than any other now before the public.

A full account of the remarkable efficacy of this remedy, in a variety of cases of the most aggravated nature, may be seen by calling on the proprietor or his agents.

As most good medicines are counterfeited, be SURE and call for "Merchant's Sarsaparilla," and see that these words are blown on the glass, "From the Laboratory of Geo. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport, N. Y."

☞Almost every pedlar in the country is now putting up and imposing on the public, an article they call sarsaparilla. Therefore, BEWARE!!

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS

DISEASES of the Urinary Organs cured by the EXTRACT OF BUCHU, UVA URSI, and CUBEBS: such as chronic and acute diseases of the

Bladder,
Urethra,
Prostrat: Gland,
Kidneys, and
Loins,

Also, chronic
Gonorrhœa,
Gleets, Whites,
Strictures,
Diabetes, &c.

This valuable medicine is prepared only by Geo. W. Merchant, Operative chemist &c. Lockport, N. Y.

Full and ample instructions, testimonials, &c. accompany each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Asatabula, Ohio; D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

TO RED HEADS AND GRAY.

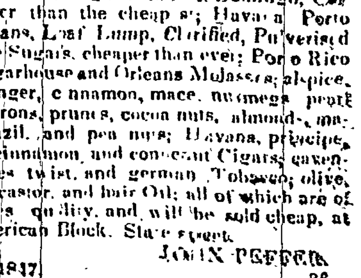
TYRIAN HAIR DYE, a warranted article for coloring the hair a beautiful brown or jet black, it will not wear off, soil the linen, or color the skin, as hundreds can testify.

It has also been used successfully in coloring Furs.

Beware of the counterfeit, and be sure you get the genuine, prepared only by Geo W. Merchant, chemist, Lockport, N. Y. Samples of Hair may be seen at the store of the proprietor or his agents. Price 50 cents.

Sold by J. H. Burton & co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Oho; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

New Goods and Good News!



FIRST APPEARANCE.
Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!

THE subscriber having been but a short time in business has not before found it convenient to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. He has, however just returned from the eastern cities with a splendid assortment of Fresh and Cheap Groceries.

In his stock may be found the choicest Teas yet offered for sale, from 4 to 8 shillings per pound, Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo, Coffee, cheaper than the cheapest; Havana, Porto Rico, Orleans, Loaf Lump, Clarified, Pulverised and Maple Sugars, cheaper than ever; Porto Rico Syrup, Sugarhouse and Orleans Molasses; alspice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs pearl barley, citrons, prunes, cocoa nuts, almonds, madeira, Brazil, and pea nuts; Havana, principe, Spanish, cinnamon, and conneaut Cigars; cavendish; ladies twist, and german Tobacco; olive, rose, nut, castor, and hair Oil; all of which are of the very best quality, and will be sold cheap, at No. 3 American Block. State street.

JOHN PEFFER.

Nov. 6. 1847. 26

TEAS—Young hyson, old hyson, hyson skin, gunpowder and powchong or black tea, cheaper than Canton tea company dare to sell, at No 5 Bonnell Block H COOK

FLOUR, Shorts and Bran, constantly kept on hand, at PEFFER'S,

Nov 13. At No 3 American Block

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by late arrival at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Dyes, Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call.

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

Dec. 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

CABLE Chains of different sizes, suitable for draught chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON

Greatest Discovery of the Age.

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained— That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast. Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment; I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE. It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

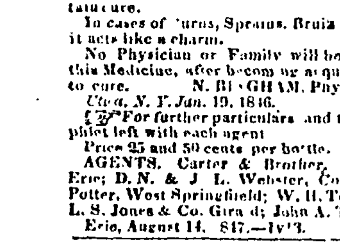
☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS. Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!



ARE HERE!
VICTORY! VICTORY!!
HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!
The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the New Jew Store, No 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloaths, cheap as the cheapest

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremely low.

CROCKERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head - come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de laines without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue black, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes. Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 22 cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Laines, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847. 2

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of groceries for sale by
Nov 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3 4 and 1 inch Whitewood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid
Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA - Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by
Sept. 25. S. JACKSON

GIMPS AND FRINGES, *in great variety*, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
Oct. 29, 1847. 24

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away. At No 3, American Block.

RAISINS Best quality by the box or single lb., at No. 5, Bonnell Block, state street.
Jan 1. H. COOK

Coincidence of the Scripture Mode of Curing Diseases, AND THAT IN THE USE OF McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

ONE of the most interesting facts recorded in the Bible, is that which relates to the treatment of the sick and the cure of diseases. Most persons, perhaps, may not be aware that the Bible, from beginning to end, makes mention of but one method of healing the sick, and that is by external application. It may at first appear strange that a work so comprehensive, taking its date from the foundation of the world, embodying such an amount of useful and practical information, and extending over history, experience and invention of so many generations of men, as the Bible, should teach but one mode, and never hint at any other, of healing the maladies of men in all the passing ages of the world. Is it not, therefore, a little curious to compare the simple but effectual method of curing the sick recorded in the Scriptures, and the complicated, uncertain and often dangerous practice of the present day?

When Moses was a law giver in Israel, when Hezekiah swayed his mild sceptre over Judah, and when the Savior appeared for the redemption of the world, 4000 years from the creation, the same, identical, simple, but wise practice ever prevailed, and was adopted by each in their turn. This rule was laid down by the Supreme Governor of the Universe in the jurisprudence of Israel, it was practiced in their nation without change till the coming of the Savior, by whom and the Church it was resanctioned and stamped with the favor which truth, reason, experience and high authority could give it. External application was the rule. oil or ointment was the means or remedy.

Particular instructions and great stress were laid upon the purification of the body—to wash the surface, then to make application of Ointment, which was the only and direct means of restoring the skin to its natural and healthy action, and thus bring back the full and free discharge of the Insensible Perspiration. It is worthy of notice, that while this method of curing diseases prevailed among the people God, it having been taught them by direct revelation from on high, the Heathen, the Greeks, and Romans, held to and practiced in the manner of the present day, viz. by giving internal remedies. While one mode viz. that of external application, came from Heaven, the other, that of internal application, was the off-spring of heathen ignorance, inexperience and Mythology. The one emanated from that Divine Mind by the Power of whose word man became a living soul, the other, the first fruits of cruel experiment, unnatural device and ungodly superstition.

The first case on record is that of the leper in Lev. xiii, 2 "When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh, a rising, scab, or a bright spot," &c. "he shall be brought to Aaron, the priest, and he shall pronounce him unclean." Then follows the cure in the next chapter. 7th verse—"He shall sprinkle upon him, that is to be cleansed seven times," and in verse 15, "and the priest shall take some of the log of oil and pour it into the palm of his left hand," and verse 18, "and the remnant of the oil that is in the priest's hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed." It is evident enough that the purification of the surface, the restoration of the functions of the skin, were to be the first removal of the disease. Although the infection lay in the blood and showed itself in the eruption of the skin, yet no internal remedy is mentioned. But should a leper appear now, what do you think reader, would be the prescription? Instead of restoring the skin by opening the pores for the discharge of the waste and poisonous humors of the body and the impurities of the blood, the patient would be required to go through a long course of inward medicine; most generally powders, pills of corrosive power, 10, 20 or 30 on going to bed, and this to be repeated, *ad infinitum*. The absurdity of this practice is too flagrant to be tolerated by an enlightened people.

The next case of leprosy was that of Naaman, the Assyrian, a heathen, who was required to wash in Jordon seven times. But he, as they do now, looked for some "great things," and when he was required to purify the surface by washing the man was [illegible] different from the practice of the Assyrian, who relied wholly upon internal remedies, that he became enraged, and exclaimed, "are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" But he found that the principle of curing disease, among the people of God, was by acting on the skin, by cleansing and relaxing it, so that it would eliminate the worn out and impure particles of the blood and general juices of the body. He was therefore compelled to adopt this course and was immediately recovered.

The sickness and recovery of Hezekiah is another instance of the corroboration of the principle of external application. He was sick nigh unto death, and when he prayed for his life the Lord directed that a preparation should be made (not poured into his stomach) and applied externally. How singular the fact, that when any instructions were given directly from the Lord, they were all confined to one mode, viz. the restoration of the Insensible Perspiration, by proper applications upon the skin.

But lest any one should think these cases were more or less connected with miraculous power, we will refer them to those that are recent. In James v, 14, is this remarkable and emphatic language. "Is any sick among you, let him call upon the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him in the name of the Lord." This language is broad and comprehensive. It includes all who may be sick, no matter what the complaint. To cure the sick, therefore, let him be anointed. Now I care not what are the theories or teachings of the schools, much less the wild vagaries of the quacks, but I contend that the practice as here laid down in the New Testament, is one and identical with that in the use of my All Healing Ointment. It conduces to the healthy state of the skin, the natural and vigorous use of its functions, the full and free evacuation through its pores of the Insensible Perspiration; and this, it seems to me, is the principle inculcated in the Scriptures.

No other method is pointed out, and no other practice in the whole history of the Scriptures. If we could find any one instance where physic or drugs were commanded, we should be silent; but so long as there is none, no, not one, we are forced to believe that the use of some vegetable ointment, or other external preparation, acting as a solvent, is the proper antidote to disease.

We have thus stated the coincidence of the Bible practice in the cure of disease, and that in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment. If one was founded in reason, so was the other, if one was according to the dictates of philosophy so is the other; if the ingredients in the compounding of the one were pointed out by Infinite Wisdom in special revelation, the other only differs in the peculiar providence which led me to this discovery.

Both, when brought to bear upon disease, seem to possess the same virtues, act upon the same principle, to the Insensible Perspiration, by relaxing and imparting vitality to the skin, both supersede the dangerous use of drugs, pills and other vile ingredients in the stomach.

If the fraternity seems to be different, the ingredients are nevertheless one and the same. In all their action their virtue, their combination, their universal application their irresistible power in removing disease, they are one and the same.

Those common articles of the day as salves are not to be classed with them, as they are mere palliatives, and act only upon the surface without any power of penetration. How unlike the Bible ointment, or the All Healing Ointment, which fastens upon every nerve running along the whole length, finding their way to the heart, liver, lungs, stomach and brain, thus striking through the entire frame work of our being, and holding in just balance the whole internal viscera in equal equilibrium with the skin.

People of the State of Pa.! will you adopt the practice as inculcated in the Bible, in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment, or will you choose that mode which the heathen alone discovered, and is the general practice of the present day?

☞CAUTION.—As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Æsculapius" on the face. Now we hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the U. S., of any person counterfeiting our name or Ointment. McALISTER & CO.

168 South Street New York.

☞For sale by Burton & Perkins No. 5, and Carter & Brother No. 6 Reed House. 38

S. SMYTH
HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.
March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17 1847

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.
NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the agency in Erie has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty five to thirty three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers. It's no wonder then that they whince under it, and by raising the cry of "humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas* but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill natured whiticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will keep fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight exclusive of the paper and foil*; these are facts and no "*humbug*," as all who have tried the teas know, and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House, of BURTON & PERKINS.

Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;
Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.

CLICKNER'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy in all diseases which can effect the human frame, Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysteria, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers vomiting, and a host of others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescriptive skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and his Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—

☞Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptical desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 1843. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other; or they will be made the victims of a fraud

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie: Wm. Judson & Co Waterford Ross & Morgan, Cambridge: J. A. Tracy, Fairview, John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism, Spasms, Colic, Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflammatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Disease, &c &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm Jackson No. 89 Liberty street Pittsburgh, or thro' sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows

D Hall & Co proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm Jackson, *General Agent*, No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE—Each bottle is enclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm Jackson, the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside label.

TAKE NOTICE. O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

THAT
DREADFUL
COUGH! THE
LUNGS ARE IN DANGER. THE WORK OF THE
DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN.
THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A
SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the hold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future—your hectic cough and feeble limbs tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Roe and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing. Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health.

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents; O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge J. Tracy, Fairview, John M'Clure, Girard, W. H Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,400,000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c.

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentifrice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.
October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,
At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redeived a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see.
June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847 4

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459 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.
June 26 W F RINDERNECHT.

To Blacksmiths.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices and Hammers, Spring Steel, Cast do., English, Blister and American Steel; also, Nail Rods, Band, Bar and Hoop Iron, which can be had on terms to suit at our old corner opposite the Eagle.
Oct 10. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

ACCORDEONS, *with the improved valves*, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by
G. LOOMIS & Co.,
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel,
July 17, 1847.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast. English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.
Nov 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:

50 tons Pork 20 tons of Lard,
20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.
Dec 11

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter *medicines* ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicines. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞Hear Mr. Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. The following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend—I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheumatic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years, ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles to the care of Dr. Seymour. I have conversed with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

—Hartford, March 12, 1845. SETH TERRY.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Cataarh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few years it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breathed with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and my self supposed that I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, in the papers, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a *very bad cough* the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine, I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.
441 Bowery,

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits" use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood, remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c —They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and otheres interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire to give them respectability One makes sa medicine, and puffs it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a person who styles himself an M. D., who mends, hoes, digs Wells, and doctors horses by turns for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by ficticious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston —Dyott & Sons, 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia —S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—105 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, and BURTON & PERKINS, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. J. S. Hopkins for Springfield. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by
Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

POPULAR GOODS
JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTENT OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Tarleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassels,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equal ed in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—*A general variety of every description.*

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill, X cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at; and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms, produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.— In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and FALSE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr
Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole,
David Baldwin, M. Goodwin,
F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock of goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

New Firm and New Goods.

JAMES HUGHES would inform his numerous friends and customers that he has associated WM. C. WARREN with him in the business, under the firm of James Hughes & Co. He would furthermore state that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., all of which will be disposed of as low as they can be procured elsewhere. Having been chiefly purchased at package prices, or in other words at the prices paid by jobbers in New York, they can be sold at unusually low rates. Ladies and gentlemen, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their assortment.

They have just received a large quantity of Salt which may be had at the lowest market price.

Nov. 27 J. HUGHES & Co.

New Goods at No.7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest*. Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Coburgs, Brilliantes, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Plaid Brittania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchie's from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 25 cents; De Lanes from 18 3 4 cents upwards; Ginghams in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Brocha, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The curious are invited to examine them and purchase if they are satisfied with goods and prices.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16, 1847. 22

BLEACHED Whale and Elephant Oil, superior to Lard oil for winter use, for sale by
Nov. 30. BURTON & PERKINS.

GLASS AND PUTTY.—3600 feet window Glass of various sizes and manufacture.
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

DYE STUFFS.

GROUND Logwood, fustic, camwood and Brazil wood, copperas, madder, extract log wood, sulpheric acid, cochineal, indigo, cudbear, tin water, etc., at wholesale and retail, by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

HOE'S cast steel and Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws; also English crosscut, hand, pannel back, compass, webb and wood SAWS, for sale.
Nov 13, 1847. G. SELDEN & SON.

ONE ton Codfish, for sale cheap,
At No 3, American Block.

NEW FALL GOODS.
W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establishment in the place. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the most beautiful assortment of French and English

DRESS GOODS, ever brought to this market; *comprising* extra rich Mohair Lustres, Oregon and California Plaids; Silk Plaids; Plain and Satin striped Alpacas; Cashmeres; plain and reps. M de Laines; Bombazines; French, English and Scotch Ginghams, &c., &c. Also a most superb lot of

SHAWLS—Brocha, Damask Silk, Embroidered Thibet, Turkon, Printed Cashmere, Mohair, M. de Laines, Woolen, Plaid and an almost endless variety of other styles. They will be sold astonishingly cheap.

CLOAKINGS.—A beautiful lot of Gala Plaids, Thibet Cloths and Alpacas; Also a great variety of Trimmings, comprising Mantilla, Cloak and Dress Fringes, Gimps, Silk and Mohair Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO—Table and Stand Covers, Fruit Napkins, White Damask, Daylies, Drapery Muslins, Window and Wall Paper; boys and mens Caps and Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c. Also—a splendid assortment of

FUR.—Among which are common Coney Muffs, French do Fur lined, Genet do. Imitation Lustred Lynx, Real Lynx do., varying in price from 50 cts. each to $12.

Oct. 9. 1847. 21

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
Insurance Company,
(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.

Spencer McIlvaine,

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't

☞Application can be made to
J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.
Erie, August 7, 1847. tf12

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Wills,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,

Henry Cadwell.

GILES SANFORD, President.
J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.
George Selden, Secretary.
June 3, 1847. 1y3

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1 2 by 10, and 2 1-2 by 12; 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10 14 and 16 feet long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.

WM. TRUESDAIL.
Erie, March 1, 1847. 42

SHAWLS.—Woolen and cotton, any quantity for sale at the cheap store of
September 14, 1847. S. JACKSON.

SPECTACLES.—Gold, silver and german silver Frames an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated periscopic and parobolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.
G. LOOMIS & Co.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris fans, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at
G. LOOMIS & Co's.
State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.
July 17, 1847.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.
Aug. 17.

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12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.
July 17, 1847.

Dentistry:
BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Detal College alone can give.

Drs. Elliott or Rose will visit the following named places once in six or eight weeks, viz. Conneaut, Ohio, Springfield, Girard, Lockport, Fairview, Waterford, Wattsburgh and North East, Erie county, Warren and Columbus, Warren county, Pa. Ladies and gentlemen living in or near either of the above named places who need the services of a Dentist, can be waited upon at their residence, by addressing us at Erie. Particular attention will be paid to the health of the Gums, as well as to restoring and preserving the Teeth. Pivot Teeth will be inserted after the latest improvements; also, Plate Teeth, from one to an entire set.

Office and residence on Eight street between French and State streets.
Sept. 16, 1847. 1y19

New Goods! New Goods!

WE are receiving our stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we believe will vie with any in the place in extent, style and quality. We forbear to enumerate styles and qualities having none of the spirit of the bragadocia, and presume that if we were to advertise 1000 pieces splendid silks, 10,000 pieces Alpaccas, 100 cases French Merinos, rich cashmeres, Parametta cloth, Mohair Lustres, Oriental, California, Monteray and Oregon Plaids, &c. &c. our trade would not thereby be increased in a rational and intelligent community. We have only to say on this point that we have a full and complete assortment of such goods in our branch of the trade as the market requires, and we offer them with our *standing pledge* to sell at the *cheapest* rates they can be bought in the borough for cash. Please call and let us talk over this matter a little at

METCALF'S, No. 1, Reed House.
Sept. 23, 1847. 19

The Question Settled!

WHILE various speculations have for some time absorbed the public mind in relation to the cause of so much dark weather, it has recently been discovered that it is the effect of such immense piles of Goods (*on paper*) as have been heralded forth by all the public newspapers of the place, since the return of a few of our merchants from New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Believing this to be the case, and knowing that the notice of our Stock would most likely produce total darkness, we have until now, deferred any notice of it, and in doing so we would ask the good citizens of Erie and Vicinity to bear with us, if another digit of the Sun's disc be intruded upon by our piles of New Goods, and console themselves while carrying off the precious parcels, that as the pile grows less the darkness gradually recedes!

Come on then, and avail yourselves of the opportunity thus offered of enriching you and restoring light to the community.

BROWN & M'CARTER.
Erie, October 9, 1847. 21

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by
O. D. SPAFFORD,
Erie August 21, 1847 4t14

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
WESTERN NEW YORK
COLLEGE OF HEALT
207 Main St. Buffalo, N.Y.
DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S
Vegetable Lithrontriptic Mi

THIS celebrated remedy is constantly inc fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family is particularly recommended for

DROPSY;

all stages of this complaint immediately reli ter of how long standing. See pamphlet for

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs; for these complaints it *stands alone*; no other article can and the cures testified to will convince the m cal; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaint, bilious dis

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever plaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it c diseases with certainty and celerity, and doe the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of a most painful characte IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED, and a cure follows by a few days use of this arti *far before any other preparation for this disease*, or fo er disease originating from impure blood. See pa

Debility of the System,

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c. or infla of same, *is immediately relieved by a few days use* dicine, and a cure is always a result of its use.

A Certain Remedy

for such complaints, and also for derangements male frame,

Irregularities, Suppressions, painful menstruations. No article has ever be except this which would touch this kind of der It may be relied upon as a sure and effective re did we feel permitted to do so could give

A Thousand Names

as proof of cures in this distressing class of comp See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated con from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing this article to act immediately, and the poisono al eradicated from the system.

Eruptive Diseases

will find the alternative properties of this article

Purify the Blood,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pa for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the l an advertisement will not permit to be named he gents give them away; they contain 32 pages of cates of high character, and a stronger

Array of Proof

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It the peculiar features of this article that it nev benefit in any case, and if bone and muscle are left upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HO and keep taking the medicine as long as there is provement. The proprietor would CAUTION TH LIC against a number of articles which come out head of

Sarsaparillas, Syrups, &c.

as cures for Dropsy, Gravel, &c. *They are good f ing*, and concocted to gull the unwary; TOUCH NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing cases till this article had done it. A particular the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents sell, the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gra Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz at $1 e larger holding 6 oz more than two small bottl *out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the the written signature of G. C. Vaughn Buffalo the work. None other are genuine. Prepared by Vaughn, and sold at the Principal Office 207 Ma Buffalo, at wholesale and retail. No attention letters unless post paid—*orders from regularly c* ted Agents excepted; post paid letters, or verbal nications soliciting advice, promptly attended to g Office devoted exclusively to the sale of this artic Nassau street, New York city; 295 Essex st. Salem and by the principal druggists throughout the U States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie Burton Meadville; Dr. C. Baker, Sparta; B. C. Tow North East, L. L. Jones & Co Girard; D. S. Smit B Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Haskins P Wilson, Sugar Grove; Ponty & Vincent, Wat Williams and J. Summerton, Warren

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NEW GOODS
Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall
Rail Road

S. JACKSON has now received his Fall and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes crocke and nails, &c. &c. of which the following is a part:

Broad Cloths, French, English and wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold, mixed, Cassimeres, black, fancy and striped; Satinets, blue, black, steel mixed; canvass padding, laps, crash, wiggins, brown and bleached cotton diaper, cambric, muslin and cambric and state black and brown and bleached sheeting and ticking, woolen flannels, plaid linseys, green and drab moreens, silk black and colored, silk and worsted vestings, italian cravats, black pers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and field handkerchiefs silk, cashmere, worsted cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, gees, striped and plaid carlston and ans and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, tape, bobbing and cord, lacets, combs; buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merc in the place except one, and I now say that I not be undersold by any, young or old, for pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at old stand on cheapside, where things for sale be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

MATS—A good assortment of buggy, gig and door Mats for sale cheap by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

Salt. Salt.

THE subscribers have on hand coarse and fine Salt; also a quantity of Coal: for sale at reduced prices, at their warehouse, public dock, by
January 29. KELSO & LOOMIS.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—150 Muffs and Boas, of the real Lynx, Nat, Gernet, Wild Cat, China Lynx, lustred and gray, just received from the Fur company, and selling 25 per cent. less than last season by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT
Nov. 13, 1847. 55

Fall Fashions for 1847.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with HATS of a superior quality; also a general assortment of CAPS, MUFFS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine quality and prices for themselves.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,
Corner of State and Fifth streets.
Oct. 29, 1847.

ALLYN & COIT have on hand several styles of handsome goods for *Ball* and *Party Dresses*—such as drab and plaid dress silks, light thibets, merino, bombazines and alapacos, plaid and a few *richly embroidered muslins*, white dress goods, and white kid gloves, very cheap, and very cheap.
Erie, Jan. 1, 1848.

The Celestials

HAVE arrived, and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are lococated at the store of the 'Pekin company's Agency,' to hold up a paper of tea and in all their silent magnificence to act as 'standing witnesses' to the fact of exclusive superiority in the Humbug they are designed to nod into notice. The credulous may be taken in by such fancy images, but intelligent persons will be quite as well satisfied by DRAWING some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any notions of 'Yankee' invention to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Patent Medicines or China Illusions.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847.

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State Street. M. MAYER.
Erie, Oct. 16, 1847.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Oct. 16 21